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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,851—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1892.

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†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A. Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

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October 6th.	November 3rd.
"	17th.

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THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,500	450	22nd Oct.

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THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 233-235-237, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1892.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Cursondas Vallabhdas as a Director of the Company.
IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th September, 1892.

THE CUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, 243 Bazar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sowjee's House, to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Statement of Audited Account and Directors' Report up to 30th June 1892.
2.—To elect a Director in place of one who is retiring.
3.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the ensuing year.
4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ખટાઉ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
i. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 12th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 349 OF 1890.

HURIWALUBDASS BALGOWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff,
vs.
SITABAI, widow of RAMJEE RAGHOBA SACURCUR, ITOBA RAMJEE SACURCUR, and BALARAM BAPOO SACURCUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all residing in a house situate at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of July, 1891, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1892, at the Hour of 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Huriwalubdass Balgowandass and of the abovenamed Defendants Sitabai, widow of Ramjee Raghoba Sacurcur, Itoba Ramjee Sacurcur, and Balaram Bapoo Sacurcur, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the West side of the Bellasis Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 74-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's old No. 553, New No. 7784, old Survey No. 1-2571, and New Survey No. 4013, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 602, Street No. 82 to 86, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abacas Sacurcur, on or towards the South by the property of Abdool Kador and a Mauratee Temple, on or towards the East by the said Bellasis Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Abacas Sacurcur, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Sitabai, widow, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of September, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas," and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 100.
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J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," (medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per 100.
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J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES.—For the Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
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J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission
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TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the estates. Splendid value.
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COFFEE (in berry).—High-grown Indian, superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 71lbs. nett.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per Italian Steamer JIAVA, CAPTAIN P. STURLESE, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 17th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "VOLTURNO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September, 1892.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1892, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892, and to declare a Dividend.
2.—To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st until the 28th September, 1892, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW AT LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION, WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD UNSERVICEABLE STOCK AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, STABLE, LOWER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of old stock consisting of cast iron, scrap iron, candle dust, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint and oil cans, old horse shoes, farriers, rasps, files, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, Pedder Road, opposite to Mrs. Bapty's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one first-rate English clock by D. and M. Morrice, striking every quarter-of-an-hour, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. M. ANDERSON, Esq., giving up his bungalow.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Late Mr. C. R. Hawkin's strong built landau, suitable for single horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

3 musical cabinets.
1 mahogany square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard.
1 D B, B L, C F gun by Thomas Horsley.
1 Sporting Martini-Henry Rifle with 130 Cartridges.

On account and at the risk of Sala Mahomed Noor Mahomed—

SN 7374 1 case silk striped velvet ex Ophilia.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—

64 kegs Hubbock's paint.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Joosub Hoosein—

1 case India-rubber combs.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Canjee Dhurumsey—

4 bales each 50 pieces (about) grey shirtings, 39 in, 37 38 yds.
1 " 50 " " " 35 "
2 " 50 " " " 38 " 38 yds.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 handsome strong-built open carriage.
1 mahogany coloured light dog-cart with a powerful grey pony 13-3 and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

4 pearl bangles.
10 pairs carstuds set with sapphire and pearls.
1 pearl and turquoise necklace.
1 turquoise belt.
2 large rings.
27 necklaces.
179 sapphire, turquoise, pearl, and ruby rings,
Property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, next to the London Hotel, in the bungalow lately occupied by Miss Mellott, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, first rate sweet toned upright pianoforte, by T Gerslenberger Liegnetz, strong built victoria with bay horse and harness, Singers' sewing machine, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, etc.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, 3 doors to the office of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood, drawing, dining, office and bed-room furniture made to order, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Pianoforte, Hink's lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, oilpaintings, rich table ornaments, etc, the property of R THOM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late J. R. Duxbury, Esq, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m. each day, at "The Tower," Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents to Home friends, best electro-plated ware, very rich porcelain and glassware, a rich-toned grand boudoir Pianoforte, by Bluthner, a full sized slate billiard table by John Hemett & Co., London, with Wennan patent lights, pool and billiard balls, cues, etc., complete, Paris-made large flower vases on stands, large magic lantern with slides, beautiful cabinet ornaments, double door iron safe with Chubb's patent lock, one French-billiard table with balls, cues, gas lamps, complete, by Barthelemy, English clock, by James McCabe, London, English brass bedstead, valuable pictures, wind proof table and wall lamps, English-built single seated brougham, strong-built mail phaeton and landau, one pair strong bay Arab horses, going both in saddle and harness, one strong bay carriage horse, sets of double and single harness, winos, gas chandeliers, garden plants, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1892.

A VERY Superior Class of TEAS, now for SALE, from Mr. T. J. GREENSILL, Proprietor of the "Bunoorie" Tea Estate, KANGRA VALLEY, viz., Flowery Orange Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Broken Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, Imperial Mixture, Pekoe Souchong, Pekoe Dust, Household Mixture, and Bohea. Trial Orders Solicited. Prices from Re. 1 to 7 Annas. per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of SECRETARY, which will be vacant towards the end of the year, are invited. A thorough practical knowledge of Fire and Marine business is necessary.

Singapore, August 16, 1892.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will take place at the Grand Stand, Poona, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 8 A.M., to pass the Revised Rules of the Club, and any such motions that may be brought before it.

TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 10th Sept. 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MERCANTILE PRESS Co., Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1892, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1892.
2.—To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To declare a Dividend.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1892.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank will be OPENED at CHICAGO during the Exhibition of 1893.

The Bombay Branch will be prepared to issue Letters of Credit Grant Drafts and transact any Financial Business for Indian Visitors to the Exhibition.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 26th Day of September, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1892.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER.

1 SOUND STRAIGHT SAL SLEEPERS of —uniform section, 10 inches by 5 inches.
Number required 275, length 17 feet.
70 " 14 "
2900 " 10 "

2.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Sal timber in straight lengths of 14 feet. Section 12 inches by 11 inches, 16½ inches by 16½ inches or 11 inches by 16½ inches. Quantity required 1,400 cubic feet.

3.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Mango wood in straight lengths of 8 feet. Minimum width 15 inches, minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 400 cubic feet.

4.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Sheeshum wood in straight lengths of 8, 10 and 14 feet. Minimum width 15 inches. Minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 300 cubic feet.

5.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Country Teak in lengths of 8, 10 and 14 feet. Minimum width 15 inches. Minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 300 cubic feet.

6.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Moulmein Teak in straight lengths of 14 feet. Minimum section 16 inches by 16 inches. Quantity required 800 cubic feet.

Rates may be quoted for the timber loaded on trucks at any station on the G. I. P. I. M. R., or E. I. R., nearest to the source of supply.

Should the sectional not be uniform the minimum section will be taken in measurement, and scantlings under the sizes specified will be rejected. In measuring the length should timber be split at the ends, the split portion will not be included in the length. Lengths under those specified will be rejected. Apply to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Guna-Bina Railway, Saugor.

Saugor, C. P., Dated 10th Sept., 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDER TELANG, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
vs.
RANCHORDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort, RUNCHORDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid, and HURKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM, JETHABAI PURSHOTUM and THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their brother and guardian ad litem the said RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM, KALIDAS FAKIRCHAND, and DEWCHAND BHUGWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the first Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two at the hour of Three O'clock, in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Trimbuck Ramchander Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Runchordas Motiram, Runchordass Purshotum, and Hurkissondas Purshotum, Jithabhai Purshotum and Thakurdas Purshotum, Kalidas Fakirchand, and Dewchand Bhugwan or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land containing nine thousand three hundred and forty-four square yards and forty three-fiftieths of another square yard, situate at the Baboola Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and the part of the Tank demised unto Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-four square yards, and eleven one hundredths of another square yard, making together ten thousand and eight square yards and ninety-seven one hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, on or towards the North partly by the said Tank, partly by the property of Currimjee Allibhoy, partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the east partly by the ground of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zainool Abadin Shirazee, and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, New No. 2386, Old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3678, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5517, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of under lease bearing date the Sixteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and made between Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee of the one part and the said Runchordas Motiram of the other part, and being a portion of the land demised to the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by Indenture dated Tenth August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and which said premises are in the occupation of various tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

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Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

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In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company and all the movable Plant, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engince of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

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PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS

BOMBAY.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Niobe entered the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hooseine entered, and the s. s. Faltala left the dock on Friday; the schooner Paula, and s. s. Volturno entered, and the s. s. Chyebassa and the Poonani left it on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s. s. Niobe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4-30 p-m., on Monday, the 19th instant.

THEFT OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Veerchand Mulik, residing at Jugjiwan Keeka Street, has reported to the police, that during his absence from Bombay to Ahmedabad his house was broken into some time between the 12th and the 13th instant, and a box forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 591, stolen therefrom.

A BAFFLED BURGLAR.—Walchund Dulbaji, having his place of business at Purbadevi Road, has made a report to the police that, on Friday night, some one entered his shop by boring a hole in the rear wall. On hearing some noise in the shop the complainant went to the rear part, when he saw some one running away. On looking into the shop Walchand found that everything was safe, and none of the valuables stolen.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and family have made a donation of Rs. 3,000 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, in memory of the late lamented Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on condition that the amount be kept intact, and the interest accruing from it be utilized in the purchase of medicines for the treatment of the animals at the hospital.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—We learn that Mr. Kavasjee Dhunjeebhoy Mahaluxmivala or Master has been appointed Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, on a salary of Rs. 300, with free quarters, in succession to the late Superintendent Mr. Carstenson. Mr. Cavasjee Dhunjeebhoy has studied agriculture in the Saidapet College, at Madras, and is at present employed in the Government Farm, at Nagpore, where he has performed his duties for the last seven years to the satisfaction of his superiors.

CRICKET: AHMEDNAGAR GYMKHANA VS. THE BARONET CRICKET CLUB.—The annual match of the Baronet Cricket Club with the Nagar Gymkhana will come off on Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th inst., at Nagar. The following players will start from Poona for Nagar on Thursday, the 22nd, under the captainship of Mr. N. P. Punthaki:—N. P. Punthaki, (captain) B. D. Gagrat, M. K. Bharucha, A. K. Bharucha, N. C. Bapasola, D. N. Writer, D. Daroowalla, B. Daroowalla, B. Mistry, R. Reporter, D. Tapia, J. Daroowalla, N. Mehta, and Limboowalla.

THEFT IN A MARWAREE'S SHOP.—Huzaria Padmaji, living at Ferguson Road, reported to the police that some time during Thursday night, a box, containing Rs. 100 in cash and some gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 125, was stolen from his shop. The matter being reported to the police, enquiries were made when the box was found lying in an adjoining field, forced open, and the cash and two silver anklets missing, while the remaining ornaments were in the box. Huzaria suspects another Marwaree of the theft and the police are enquiring about him.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—Mr. Smith, of the Jute Mills, Parel, was, on Friday night, going to sit in his victoria at Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, when the horse became restive, and in the struggle had one of its hind legs entangled in the shaft. The coachman released the leg, when the horse took fright and bolted away, the coachman holding the animal and running with it for about thirty yards. He then let it go as he was exhausted. The horse continued running in the direction of Parel, and entered his master's bungalow safe, but while dashing through the gates the victoria collided with some trees in the compound, and was damaged. Inspector Good and several policemen tried to stop the horse but failed in their attempt. Fortunately no one was injured.

GOA NEWS.—Under instructions from his Excellency the Governor-General a meeting of the Standing Committee to regulate customs duty has been held, at which alterations were recommended favourable to the contributors and protectionists of native industries. The rumour that the Governor-General had tendered his resignation declining to support the Government candidates at the next general election has been contradicted as untrue.—Meetings have been held at various places praying the Colonial Minister not to do away with the High Court.—In the municipal bye-laws of Ilhas a novel system of inflicting fines in *reis* instead of rupees, annas, and pies has been adopted, so that a fine of 300 reis is equivalent to Re. 1-8-2.—The Governor-General has issued orders suspending the pay of the Government servants who have not paid their taxes. The number of cocoanut trees tapped for toddy does not amount to half the number of last year. The expected income of six lakhs from this source will not reach half the amount.—The approximate statement of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the week ending 27th August gives the earnings of Rs. 2,317, or Rs. 45·43 per mile.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—On Saturday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Nelmes brought up a Mahomedan woman, named Jainabai, on a charge of kidnapping one Fatma, a girl, under sixteen years of age, from her lawful guardian, Mahomed Ibram. The girl was married to one Nur Mahomed about two months ago, and after four days she returned to her father's house. The husband went to Surat, and sent for his wife, but the father did not let her go. The accused Jainabai then sent a boy to call Fatma to the burial-ground without her father's knowledge, and then took the girl to her husband's mother, who had the girl sent off to her husband at Surat. The father, on discovering his girl missing, reported the matter to the police, who discovered that the boy had taken Fatma to the accused. The accused, in her defence, stated that she did not send the boy to call Fatma and she did not take her to her mother-in-law, to be sent away to Surat. The boy said that he had been sent by the accused to call Fatma from her father's place, and that he received four pice from her as compensation. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced her to one day's simple imprisonment, and also fined her Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a further term of eight days' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Pundharinath Kashinath, on Saturday charged Kashinath Abbaji, a resident of Poona, with forcibly and unlawfully seizing his daughter, about eleven years of age, and taking her away to Poona on the 23rd August last. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Mir Surfrazali, barrister-at-law, represented the accused. It appeared that the accused had been married to the complainant's daughter at Bhusawal, about two and a half years ago, but at the time of the marriage ceremonies being performed the complainant is stated to have received a letter from a friend, residing at Pundharpur, named Shantinath, informing the complainant that the accused had been already married, and that he ill-treated his former wife, who consequently left the accused, and went to live with her parents. On receiving that letter the complainant brought the matter to the notice of the panch of his caste, who ordered the subsequent ceremonies of the marriage to be put off, and that complainant's daughter should remain with her parents. Mr. Mir Surfrazalli, on behalf of the accused, contended that the marriage did take place, since *caniadan*, i.e., giving away of the daughter, was performed. Moreover, the girl had remained with his client for nearly six months, and that also her parents went and stopped with him at Poona for a couple of months. It seems quite absurd that an unmarried girl should be allowed to remain in the house of a stranger for six months together. He further added that his client was a respectable shroff at Poona, and that this case was brought about only to extort money from him. The learned counsel here moved for an adjournment in order to enable him to call several witnesses from Bhusawal, who could give material evidence in the case. The Magistrate, thereupon, adjourned the case to the 17th proximo.

THEFT OF TELEGRAPH WIRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhicajee Dadabhoy, a notorious character, was charged, by Inspector Saunders, with having in his possession two pieces of telegraph wire measuring 254 and 253 feet respectively, collectively valued at Rs. 8, belonging to the Government, and reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Arthur John Grimes, Assistant Superintendent in the Government Telegraph Department, deposed that the pieces of wire were sent to him by Inspector Saunders, on Thursday morning last, and he identified them as two of the four pieces stolen from Dadar, on the 7th of July last. They seemed to have been cut with a betelnut-cutter. The cuts on the communication wires were similar to those found at the ends of the stolen wire. The wires were frequently cut, and it caused great inconvenience in communication. The wires were not made in India but they were ordered out from England, and such wires could not be had in the bazaar. Inspector Saunders then informed his Worship that the accused was arrested on suspicion, on Wednesday evening, by Isram Narayan, a sepoy in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, doing duty at Marine Lines Level-crossing. The accused was questioned by the sepoy as to where he got the wire from, but he did not give a satisfactory reply and, throwing the copper-wire on the ground, tried to run away, but he was followed and secured by the sepoy, who made him over to Inspector Saunders. On searching the accused the railway police sepoy found a betelnut-cutter tied in a handkerchief round the waist. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

OWING probably to the very heavy rain on Friday night and Saturday morning there were not quite so many members out at Colaba on Saturday afternoon as usual. Those present were however well rewarded by seeing an exhibition of the "Maxim Gun." Colonel Symons, Commanding the 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry very kindly took the mechanism of the lock and breech to pieces, and explained their various parts in a most interesting manner. The action of the recoil in releasing the expended cartridge, &c., and the fuse-spring in reloading the gun, was clearly demonstrated, as also were the manner of elevating, depressing and traversing. Every shooting man knows how quickly his rifle becomes too hot to hold if a few rounds are fired rapidly. In the "Maxim Gun"—this is checked by the rifle barrel being encased in a jacket much after the manner of a steam engine cylinder. This jacket or casing is filled with water before firing to keep the barrel cool, about one minute, however, is sufficient to bring the water to boiling point, and to prevent the danger of bursting by the accumulation of steam the jacket is fitted with a small safety valve. To enable blank ammunition to be fired a false muzzle is fitted on which contracting the bore, causes an increased pressure of gas in the barrel which can be regulated by screw adjustment to make the necessary recoil. Altogether the gun is extremely ingenious and most useful. After explaining everything the gun was wheeled into position at 700 yards and sighted by the Colonel. After one or two sighters the bull was found, and 15 shots were rattled almost instantly. The rapidity may be imagined when it is understood that the report of the 15 shots had ceased in time for the spectators to hear the shots strike the target. The hits signalled were 5 bulls eyes, 6 inners, 3 magpies, 1 outer, an average of inners. There is no doubt the few wide shots were due to the soft nature of the ground into which the trail sunk slightly with the vibration of firing.

The members were thoroughly pleased with what they had seen and retired to 800 yards to complete their competition. There a by no means unusual thing happened (for the long ranges at Colaba are most difficult) several good shots came to grief, and soon it was found that the honour of 1st and 2nd rested with the hon. Secretary and Color-Sergeant Brown, the exact order being decided on the last shot, Color-Sergeant Brown's unfortunately being a magpie, The hon. Secretarys being a bull. These two competitors being in opposite teams their finish was watched with interest.

The following are the scores:—

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	24	33	57*
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol	28	28	56†
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	21	29	50
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	28	22	50
Ar-Serg J Baldock, Ord Dept.	18	28	46
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32	13	45
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	26	9	35
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vol	21	13	34
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	18	13	31
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	21	9	30
Vol E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	24	4	28
Sergt J Russell, 2 K O Y L I	23	3	26
Captain F A Little, Bo Light Horse	20	4	24
Corpl J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	15	2	17
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	0	11	11
Sergt-Instr J G Holland, B B & C I Ry Vol	2	retired	2
Trooper G L Stacey, Bo Light Horse	0	retired	0

* Handicapped 8 points, winner of 1st spoon.
† " 8 " 2nd "

The members were formed into two teams, drawn on the ground by Sergt-Major Downing, Bo. Vol. Rifles, and Sergeant Ashdown, G. I. P. Ry. Vol., as follows, viz:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Cr-Sergt Brown	28	23	56
Sergt-Major Downing	32	13	45
Vol Row	18	13	31
Lce-Corpl Prescott	21	9	30
Sergt Russell	23	3	26
Captain Little	20	4	24
Corpl McKinnon	15	2	17
Total...	157	72	229
Lieut T M English	24	33	57
Corpl Lund	28	22	50
Ar-Sergt Baldock	18	28	46
Sergt Fry	26	9	35
Sergt Ashdown	21	13	34
Vol E Chitts	24	4	28
Corpl R W Chitts	0	11	11
Total...	141	120	261

Through the kindness of Colonel Symons, Commanding K. O. Y. L. I., the following team matches have been arranged:—

K. O. Y. L. I. vs. Bombay Rifle Club.

Match I—Teams of 25 aside, Distance 200 yards, standing or kneeling (members of B. L. B. H. standing or sitting) 500 and 600 yards, any military. 7 shots with one sighting at each distance.

Match II—Teams of 10 a side, volley firing and running, fall in at 900 yards, double to 800, fire 5 volleys, double to 700, fire 5 volleys, double to 600 and fire 5 volleys. Time to be arranged.

Match III—Teams of 8 aside, rapid individual firing, 7 shots at 5 yards, position kneeling. Time 8 minutes. Date—during the Dewali holidays, probably 19th October, members wishing to compete in these matches are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

The following scores were made by the "Bombay Rifle Club Team" in H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's "Honor and Glory" match fired at Santa Cruz on Friday.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vol	27	29	28	84
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	27	26	24	77
Lce Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	24	28	20	76
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19	29	26	74
Captain F A Little, Bo Light Horse	14	28	30	72
Lce Corpl F Fernandes, B B & C I R Vol	18	30	24	72
Sergt-Instr J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	21	30	19	70
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27	18	22	67
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol	29	22	15	66
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	22	20	23	65

Next Saturday afternoon the competition will be.

Match I.—200 yards kneeling. Entrance fee as usual. Handicap for previous spoon winners half that of a double distance match.

Match II.—500 and 600 yards. Entrance fee as usual. Scores in this match count in the aggregate for monsoon prizes.

FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

REGARDING the explosion of gunpowder, which occurred at Gamdevi on the 14th instant, by which eleven people were killed, it has been ascertained that a Borah, named Jafferji, had a machine, which consisted of an iron drum mounted on a spindle containing crushing balls, into which was put some rough powder, and after being rotated for a little time it exploded, causing all the other powder about the place to explode also. Eleven persons, nine men and two boys, were frightfully burnt; six of them died during the same day, and the remaining five have since succumbed to the same fate. Had it not been for the mourning on account of the Desai's bereavement many persons whom Jafferji had invited to witness the experiment would most likely have suffered also. As Jafferji himself was killed it is likely the cause of the accident will remain a mystery. It must not be omitted that Mr. W. J. Ball, of the Gamdevi Sugar Factory, as soon as he heard of the accident, at once went to the spot, and continued almost constantly administering to the sufferers, providing them with necessaries and medicines at his own expense up to the death of the last of them.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following events will comprise the programme for the meeting on Wednesday next:—

I.—"Tent Pegging—Horses and Ponies."—Competitors to ride over a hurdle and then at the peg.

II.—"Jumping Competition."—Horses and Ponies.

III.—"Postilion Race".—Competitors to ride one pony and lead another round the trees and back.

IV.—"Stick, Ball, and Bucket Competition."—Riders to take a polo ball off a post, and drop it into a bucket, at full gallop.

V.—"Saddle and Cheroot Race"—Competitors to run 50 yards, carrying saddle up, light a cheroot before mounting, and race round the trees and back. Cheroots must be alight when passing the post. Fuees not allowed.

Entries must be made at the Gymkhana before mid-day on Wednesday, or sent to the Honorary Secretary, "Mud Sports," Bombay Gymkhana.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN THE FORT.

AT 9 o'clock a four-storeyed house, situated at Holi Chackla, Fort, belonging to Narotum Govind, showed signs of falling down. Fortunately all the tenants, numbering some 36 persons, were awake at the time, and the majority of them had hardly vacated the street when the centre portion of the building completely collapsed. It was then ascertained that eight persons were missing. The police immediately repaired to the spot, and after restoring quiet, set about the work of rescue. They first directed their attention to those who were nearest at hand, and succeeded in getting at three—an old man, a woman, and a child—who were near the street-door. Fortunately, none of them were injured. Constable Roberts next succeeded in getting out three more of the inmates, two women and one man, named respectively Jumna, Hurrythai and Cursandas Jairam, after breaking through the window of an adjoining house. These persons were considerably frightened but not hurt. The portion of the house they were in fortunately remained standing, but their retreat had been cut off. After these persons had been secured, efforts were made to get at an old man, named Moorarjee Dhurmsey and his wife, Cursonbai, who occupied the rear room on the uppermost storey. The old man cried piteously to be relieved from his position. A survey was made of the place, when it was ascertained that the only way of getting him and his wife out of the place was through a rear window which overlooked a courtyard at the back of the fallen building. The fire-brigade of the Fort station, which had arrived on the scene, immediately put in position their scaling-ladders, and Mr. Holmes, with a couple of his assistants, mounted the same and went up into the room in which the old man with his wife were. These persons were let down in a chair-like sling and reached the ground safely. The Engineer's Department of the Municipality put in an appearance and took all necessary precautions against the possibility of danger to those living in the locality. The assistance rendered by the fire-brigade and the Engineer's Department was prompt, skilful and creditable to them all.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SATURDAY.

(Before Mr. VANDER STRAATEN, Fifth Judge.)

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A SHIPPING CASE.

NUJMUDDIN JEWAK HAN AND COMPANY VS. THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

MR. DAVAR, barrister-at-law, together with Mr. Munmohandas, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. York Smith, solicitor, appeared for the defendants.

In this case the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 168-8, being the damages for the non-delivery of a case of cassia, being part of 123 cases consigned to them from Hongkong per P. and O. Co's. s. s. Gwalior.

His Honour in delivering judgment said:—The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 168-8-0, damages for the non-delivery of one case of cassia, being part of 123 cases of goods consigned to him from Hongkong per P. and O. s. s. Gwalior. Defendants pleaded that the case was stolen by one of their deck passengers, some of whom had packages exactly resembling it, and the defendants relied on the exception in the bill of lading, "Goods on deck are carried solely at the merchant's risk." The plaintiffs admitted the theft, but contended that the defendants were not withstanding liable. After reviewing the evidence, the Judge said:—Counsel for the plaintiffs contended that in the present case there was gross negligence, and that a common carrier cannot by contract protect himself against the consequences of the gross negligence of his own servants; but (with the exception of certain classes of carriers whose powers and obligations in this respect have been specially limited by statutory enactment) I do not see what there is to prevent a common carrier from doing so. (See The Duero L. R. 2 A. and E 393 and rulings there cited.) Amongst Indian cases the very strong decision in Jellico vs. The B. I. S. N. Company (10 Cal 489) to which I directed Mr. Davar's attention when he was urging the argument is, I think, a sufficient answer to it in landing two plate glass show cases, one of them was entirely destroyed owing to the carelessness of the servants of the defendants in that suit, and the defendants claimed protection under the bill of lading, one of the exceptions to which ran, "loss or damage from any act, neglect or default whatsoever of pilot, master or mariners or servants of the company, &c., excepted." Garth C. J. and Cunningham J. in disposing of that reference said: "The defendants * * have a right to impose upon shippers any terms however unreasonable which the latter thinks proper to accept. They may thus free themselves from the consequences of their own negligence or default, however gross or wilful." And they add (what would save a good deal of litigation and dissatisfaction if shippers would only bear it in mind) that "so long * * as the public submit to have their goods carried upon such terms, courts of justice are quite powerless to protect them." Not only may the neligence clause be pleaded, but in Graham vs Hille (10 Bombay 60) where one of the exceptions to the bill of lading was "damage from negligence," the defence failed because of the very reason that the defendants failed to prove his own negligence and so bring himself within the terms of the exception. In short, the question raised by the plaintiffs on this point does not in my opinion admit of argument. Counsel for the plaintiff also contended that "shippers risks" included only risks of navigation such as jettison, rolling over board, and the like. So to construe the document would be tantamount to making a new contract by engrafting an important qualification on the exception, and Mr. Davar could cite no authority which would justify the Court in so cutting down the meaning of the clause except a paragraph from Leggett on Bills of Lading (p. 201) which paragraph in the first place does not, I think, cover a case like the present, is in the second place only a dictum of the author's which, however valuable, is unsupported by any cited authority; and in the third place is contained in an edition (1880) prior in point of date to the decision in Burton vs. English Mr. Davar further maintained that the "shipper's risks" under the bill of lading ceased as soon as the Gwalior was alongside the dock. I am not sure whether he desired to press this argument which is clearly not sustainable. See for instance, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank vs. Baker 6 Bom. O. C. 71 and Chia Hong. Seng Moh I. L. R. 4 Cal. 736, in both of which cases the ship was held protected by the exception against fire in the bill of lading, although the goods had been landed and were in the one case on the Custom House Bunder at Bombay and in the other in the Custom House godown at Rangoon. See also the more recent case of Hasanabhoy Hasan vs. The B. I. S. N. Company, I. L. R. 13 Bom. 571, where it was clearly re-affirmed that the reasonable mode of construing the contract evidenced by a bill of lading was to hold the exceptions to be co-extensive with the liability. (Here the clauses of the bill of lading were analysed and the resemblance pointed out of the negligence clause to that in Jellico's case.) The plaintiff's counsel for the winding up of a corporation in his assent to the two following propositions which seem to me to follow as common-sense deductions upon the facts, viz., (1) that the ship's responsibility under the bill of lading for deck cargo is necessarily smaller than for ordinary cargo and (2) that the shipper's risk as regards deck cargo must include at least all risks to which deck cargo is by very reason of its character as such exposed. If for the sake of the argument section 151 of the Contract Act were taken as the measure of the defendant's liability (and I don't think that even the plaintiffs can suggest it should be put any higher) and if we further presume negligence on the part of the company, the result would be to make the company's liability greater in regard to goods on deck than to ordinary goods—a result manifestly contrary to the intention expressed on the bill of lading. On the other hand the counsel for the plaintiff falling back, on a position similar to that taken in Graham vs. Hille, says there was no negligence and that therefore the defendant are liable, he finds himself confronted with the other horn of the dilemma, for the goods being at shipper's risk the defendants are certainly not liable if lost through no fault of theirs. There is another point that requires special notice. The bill of lading contains an exception against * * * "Thieves by Sea or Land." If the theft in the present case had been of under-deck cargo, I will, though the wording of the exception in the present case seems rather wider, assume upon the authority of Tailor vs. the Liverpool and Great Western s. s. Company. (L. R. 9 Q. B. 546) that the defendants could not have pleaded that particular exception as a defence to the present action, the theft being by a passenger. They would still, however, have the negligence clause to fall back upon and failing that (in the case of deck cargo) the exception "at shipper's risk," and it is after all upon the effect of the last-mentioned clause that the decision must rest (scope of exception here explained) whether or not the decision in Burton vs. English covers negligence of all kinds, I am in any case of opinion that the risk of theft, the particular risk which must be taken to have occasioned the loss in the present case, was a risk to which the package was by very reason of its character as deck cargo peculiarly exposed, and that it was, therefore, a risk which was excluded by the exception and consequently fell upon the shipper. I have assumed for the purposes of this suit that the defendants are common carriers (see P. and O. Company vs. Shand 3 Moore's Privy Council appeals N. S. 272,) and that they are not subject to the Carriers' Act 1865. My rulings on all the points, raised being against the plaintiffs, the suit is dismissed. The defendant's professional costs, Rs. 30, certified.

AQUATIC SPORTS AT THE BACK BAY BATHS.

ON Saturday evening, the fifth semi-annual swimming entertainment took place at the Back Bay Swimming Baths. A very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present to witness these aquatic sports, which were warmly contested. The fourth item on the card was a Diving Competition, in which Mr. Traylen easily pulled off the Cup, while Mr. Penny was awarded the Acworth Cup for interesting sport which found one in the field. It was a beautiful evening, and the entertainment proved a decided success.

The results of the various races are as follows:—

FIRST RACE.—The Lord Reay Cup.—Four Lengths Scratch Race. First prize, gold medal, winner to hold the cup; second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal.

G. D. Traylen, first; E. Beynon, second; and F. G. Taylor, third.

There were five in the field, and when they jumped off Traylen shot ahead, and won easily. Time—2 min. and 10 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Bunder Cup (final heat.)—Two Lengths Handicap; open to all members who at the time of competing cannot swim the distance under 1 minute. First prize, plated mug, winner to hold the cup; second prize, plated horn cup.

F. G. Taylor, 3 secs. start, first; and E. W. Pyrke, 2 secs. start, second.

Twelve seconds were allowed to D. A. Pindor, and 31 to W. Penny, who also competed. The race was warmly disputed, and when nearing the tape it was difficult to say who would pull it off. Taylor, however, made a vigorous stroke, which brought him in first by a few inches ahead of Pyrke, while Mr. Penny ran him a close third.

THIRD RACE.—Two Lengths Open Scratch Race. Prizes presented by the Back Bay Baths Co. First prize, plated inkstand; second prize, card tray.

G. D. Traylen, first; J. Beckerleg, second. In this race Corporal Cathray was a non-member of the Club. But the swimmers swam neck and neck for the first length, and it terminated in the above order.

FOURTH RACE.—The Cumberland Cup.—Diving Competition comprising:—(1) Standing Dive from Platform; (2) and (3) Long Distance Dive from Platform and from 12 inches above water; (4) Backward Dive; (5) Diving over a Bar; and (6) a Dive from the Roof. Winner to hold the cup.

G. D. Traylen, first. As there was no other competitor in the field, the above gentleman was declared the winner after going through the conditions of the race.

FIFTH RACE.—Umbrella and Cheroot Race.—One Length Scratch Race. Members to swim with lighted cheroots and open umbrellas. Starters to be nominated by lottery by ladies present at the entertainment. The lady drawing the winner's name to receive the prize—a work-basket.

Three appeared in this struggle with diminutive bright-coloured umbrellas and holding a weed in full blast in their mouths. Intense amusement was provided, and when the results were declared, Mr. McAlpin won the Lady's Companion, which was awarded to Miss Tronsdale, who had drawn his name in the lottery.

SIXTH RACE.—The Lord Harris Cup. (Final heat)—Two Lengths Handicap. First prize, gold medal, winner to hold the cup, second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal.

W. Penton, (16 secs. start) first; J. R. Bapty, (6 secs. start) second; F McAlpin, (4 secs start) third. This was a capital race from the judicious handicapping. The swimmers got through the water in excellent form, and there was a hard tussle between Penton and Bapty. The former secured the verdict. McAlpin was third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Boy's Race. 1 length.—Master Beynon, Rs. 3, first; Master Allen, Rs. 2, second. Five youngsters started, amongst whom Beynon won it easily.

EIGHTH RACE.—The Acworth Cup. Two Lengths Handicap. Each competitor to wear a flannel shirt, coat, trousers, socks, boots or shoes, and cap. Winner to hold the cup. E. Pennie, first. This gentleman was the only one to appear in the above costume. Mr. Pennie was given the prize after swimming over the two lengths.

NINTH RACE.—Obstacle Race. Two Lengths Scratch Race. Open to all comers. Prize.—A silver-mounted walking stick.

G. D. Traylen, first. The conditions of this race were to dive through buoys, climb over poles, and turn under ladders. It was disputed in heats, and Messrs. Bapty and Traylen were first sent off. The former showed the way throughout till he reached the last buoy, where he became harassed. Traylen who was following close on his track showed more agility and pulled off the race, a little ahead of his unfortunate companion. The second heat included McAlpin and Corporal Cathray. As McAlpin did not go through the buoys in the manner prescribed, he was disqualified. Cathray dropped out and Traylen was therefore declared the winner. This concluded the programme, and the prizes were then distributed to the successful competitors by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, vice-patron of the Club, who expressed his pleasure at witnessing such a capital swimming entertainment. Major Roughton, the president, proposed a vote of thanks to the Colonel, and informed the assembly that Col. Bayley presented a challenge cup to be competed for in a water-polo match. The announcement was received with applause and concluded the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

DISMISSAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA AND ANOTHER VS. COWASJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the suit on Saturday evening. The first plaintiff, a trustee of the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-temple, situated in Churney Road, brought this suit to restrain the defendants, the managers of the fire-temple, from dismissing or attempting to dismiss the second plaintiff, Cursetjee Bejonjee, the high-priest of the fire-temple or preventing him acting in such capacity. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the Plaintiff; and Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

After going through a statement regarding the foundation of the fire-temple and the provisions of the deed-poll, his Lordship said that a careful perusal of these provisions led him to the conclusion that the whole executive power and administration of the "atush-behram" were vested in the managers for the timebeing. The trustees could advise and remonstrate with the managers, but as long as the latter did not do what was illegal or "ultra vires," his Lordship could not see that the trustees were given any power of interference. The plaint remained open to the objection that the legal tenure and duration of the Dustoor's office were not disclosed, and no reason was assigned why the managers had not the power to dismiss the priest whom they had employed. There was no evidence to show that the office of dustoor in the Framjee Cowasjee fire-temple was in the nature of a free-hold, the appointment to which carried with it an absolute and indefeasible right to hold it for life. In this case, his Lordship was unable after an attentive perusal of the affidavits, to say that the defendants had not fairly and honestly exercised their power. If it were necessary to enter into the question, his Lordship should feel inclined to hold that there was cause for dismissing the plaintiff in this case. Mr. Lang contended that the board of managers which purported to dismiss the dustoor was not properly constituted. That contention, his Lordship was of opinion, must prevail. Byramjee Naunbhai was their co-manager, but they did not consult him on the subject, and so deprived the dustoor of the protection which the provision of the deed-poll afforded against arbitrary dismissal by the managers, namely, that all three managers should meet together and discuss the matter before dismissing a priest. There was this technical flaw in the defendant's case, and his Lordship held the notice of dismissal contained in the manager's solicitors' letter of 12th April, 1892 to be invalid. His Lordship found the issue on this point in favour of the plaintiffs, and the other issues for the defendants. His decree, his Lordship said, would not absolutely dismiss the suit, but would declare the attempted dismissal of the dustoor by the defendants, the managers, in the absence of their co-manager, to be inopertive. No other relief would be granted to the plaintiffs. The plaintiff D. B. Rana, must pay the defendant's costs down to the settlement of issues. In other respects, the parties would bear their own costs. The result was that the several parties to the suit would have an opportunity of reconsidering their positions in the light of this judgment or of that of the Appellate Court, should an appeal be preferred. With a dual government such as the trustee-plaintiff contended, for it was clear, his Lordship remarked, that the affairs of the "atush, behram" could not be carried on without friction and law suits. If the parties would frankly accept their true positions, his Lordship saw no reason why even as at present constituted, the internal government of the institution might not be smoothly carried on.

THE PRESIDENCY *VS.* PARSEES.

IN to-day's match of the Presidency against the Parsees, the Presidency team will be made up thus:—

Mr. E. E. Steel	Surgeon-Capt. J. E. Trask.
Col. F. W. Rhodes	Mr. F. L. Sprott.
Mr. A. D. Wilkins	Mr. E. B. Raikes.
Capt. R. M. Poore	Mr. H. Anderson.
Mr. H. E. Lewis	Mr. F. J. Clark.
	Capt. E. H. Cox.

SUSPENSION OF THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK.

THE Agra Savings Bank, which has its headquarters in Allahabad, suspended payment on Wednesday. The following letters have been issued to the shareholders, the second one on the day of the suspension:—

SHAREHOLDERS, THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK.

Gentlemen,—For a purpose at the end of 1891, I became the holder of 10 shares in the bank. This complete, I, in July last, desired to sell them. Before doing so, it came to my knowledge that the position of the Bank was unsound.

2. I made further inquires, and ascertained that the report dated February 6th, 1892, and resolution 1, page 2, of the report, conveyed a wrong impression, as the Bank was then in an unsatisfactory position.

3. Considering that the Bank was the oldest in Allahabad, had always paid large dividends, and many of my oldest friends in India and England were shareholders, I determined to retain my shares and be of what use I could to their interests.

4. At the meeting of the 13th August, the first I had attended, I was requested to take the chair, and had placed in my hands the auditors' report dated 13th August, 1892, and the directors' report of the same date. These I considered so unsatisfactory that I proposed the meeting should adjourn and a sub-committee be appointed to consider the same.

5. I also—distrusting the account—as passed by the Bank auditors dated 30th June, 1892, as not showing the then position—called upon, the Bank manager to have ready for me at the meeting of the 29th August—a statement showing the—in his opinion—actual position of the Bank on that date: this was promised. I may here mention that we had the greatest difficulty on the 13th August in preventing the shareholders present from declaring a dividend, and passing the account report, &c., as was usual, and it was only through the support of Messrs. Howard, Mann and O'Hanlon, the use of the proxies and my threatening to leave the chair if the resolution was passed, that we carried the adjournment.

6. This sub-committee met on the 23rd August, and finding no trace of the reserve or building funds, they having apparently been absorbed, did determine to recommend the sale of the property—and the raising of preference shares, to the extent of Rs. 2,20,000 which, with the uncalled capital of Rs. 180,000 would probably raise the funds to five lakhs of rupees. At this meeting the bank manager was present and duly reported the proceedings.

7. The report of the meeting of the 29th August is before you, also the memos dated 2nd and 5th September, and Articles of Association with proxy form. This report was, upon the 30th August, at 10 a.m., duly signed by me, and at 3 p.m., of that date, in my presence, was approved by the trustees and manager, and handed to Mr. Howard who, as the manager would be absent, volunteered to have the same printed and circulated. We returned from Calcutta, and on the 6th I found the report, &c., had been returned by the Printing Office to Mr. Howard upon the 4th, kept by him till this day, September 7th, when at 2 p.m., a copy was handed to me.

8. On perusal I find the trustees in their memo. of the 5th September, page 3, call in question the appointment of Mr. O'Hanlon. They were present at the meeting of the 29th August and joined in passing resolution No. 2. The perusal of the 5th September memo. will show you they say Mr. O'Hanlon was appointed officiating manager for three months—see page 4 Appendix—from the 23rd March, that he was promised consideration when other arrangements were made, and at the expiration of the 3 months they did not take further steps, I have made inquiries at Cawnpore and elsewhere where Mr. O'Hanlon has for years been known, and consider him one well-fitted for the post and duty qualified; he is also able to withstand pressure against the shareholders' interests. I therefore hope for your approval of his appointment.

9. As for proxies, I shall be glad to receive them, and think your interests will be best served by sending them in my name.

10. The trustees will have circulated to you the advice we received in Calcutta—see my report dated 5th or 6th September—to raise a large portion of the preference shares amongst the present shareholders. As if I to 1½ lakhs are so taken up, they can raise the rest, I am of opinion your doing this is the only means by which you can secure the Bank from liquidation, and I am prepared to take my share if a majority of the shareholders will do the same. This must, however, be done at once on or before the meeting of the 19th of this month.

11. Further I would state, that the roughly amended report of the Bank state, up to the end of August—see para. 5 of this memo.—was handed me by the B

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PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

THE CUP which cheers but not inebriates. If you wish to have really a good CUP of TEA try our CEYLON "ROSE PEKOE." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation the price is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz, Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during the time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging ; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, requested.

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TIME-KEEPERS.

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OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

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THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac ; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
35, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :
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DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 62.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Mummum Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

THERE was a further decline of ¼d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, in London yesterday ; but Four per Cent. Silver Securities were unchanged at £63. In New York also the metal was ¼ cent. lower, at 83⅜ cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London having declined half a cent, to 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 356,000 ounces of Silver, at 83·35 to 83·65 cents per oz. Consols in London were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97⅛ ; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced to the same extent, say to 107. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £140,000 in Silver to this port, and £20,000 in the same metal to Calcutta.

To-day, however, Silver in London has recovered, ¼d. of its late decline, being quoted at 38½d. per oz. ; while, in New York, an advance of ¼ cent has been established, at 83⅜, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat Market was dull, and white Delhi was 1½d. per cental lower, at 6s. 1½d. Ex-Quay in Liverpool ; but No. 1 Soft White was ½d. dearer, compared with Reuter's last quotation, at 6s. 3½d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,750,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. The Linseed market was steady, Bombay Seed being unchanged in value.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having reached 12,000 bales, but without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for September and September-October deliveries, and 4 1-32d. for January-February. The Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed firm at an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in the price of spot Mid.-Americans, at 4 1-16d. per lb., other quotations being unaltered. The day's sales are 10,000 bales, no Surats having been taken ; these and American Arrivals having been quiet.

The past week was again a comparatively active one for business in Cotton in Liverpool, the total sales, though 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, having been 63,000 bales ; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales more, at 57,000 bales. The Imports were 7,000 bales less, at 8,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 56,000 bales during the week ; but it was yesterday 488,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 685,000 bales more than in 1890. The weekly figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe have not been received ; we are, therefore, unable to make our usual comparison with those of the previous two years. The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday ; and Arrivals had advanced from 1-16d. in the nearer position to 1-64d. in the most distant. The spot quotation yesterday was 13-16d. higher than it stood at last year, and 1 13-16d. above that which ruled in 1891.

In New York 7 3-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday ; but December Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·27 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales ; making a very much smaller total for the week than in the two previous years, the total deficiency for the new season now standing at 149,000 bales, and 229,000, respectively.

The price of spot Cotton has not moved in New York to-day ; but December Futures have further advanced four points to 7·31 cents. The receipts at the Ports are 15,000 bales, going against 29,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 32,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	87,000	159,000	171,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	19,000	33,000	49,000
" " Continent	11,000	9,000	18,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	142,000	291,000	371,000
" exports to U. K. do.	30,000	75,000	132,000
" " to Continent do.	12,000	14,000	18,000
" Stock in the Ports	*130,000	381,000	219,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds		1,690,260	1,228,500
" Surats		300,520	465,330
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,234,000	746,010	549,020
" London	12,000	19,000	30,000
American Afloat	2,000	50,000	130,000
East Indian "	12,000	20,000	15,000
Total	1,260,000	835,010	724,020
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	4 13-16d.	5 13-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅝d.	3 13-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	⅝d	1d.	1 7-16d.

Locally, Cotton has been very quiet to-day, only a few hundred bales in the aggregate having changed hands. Of these, exporters have bought 150 Dhollera, at Rs. 164 ; while the Mills have taken 200 bales of Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 175½ ; 100 Lakhtar Ginned, at Rs. 171½ ; and 50 Laria Ginned, at Rs. 180 per candy. Prices are quoted as before.

WHEAT has also been quiet, with only a small export business passing ; but quotations are unchanged, all round.

SEEDS have been firm in tone and active, a considerable export business having been reported. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-12-3 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt. ; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	317	bales.
Wheat	8,843	cwts.
Linseed	1,859	"
Rapeseed	2,303	"
Groundnuts	1,003	"
Castorseed	3,258	"
Rice	3,119	"

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share Markets have remained closed to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays.

* Apparently incorrectly wired, the Stock last week having been 430,000 bales.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 13, as compared with the statement of September 6, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	September 6. Rs. A. P.	September 13. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000 0 0	48,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,59,82,696 2 11	1,58,85,905 15 5
Other Deposits, &c.	6,11,28,261 6 3	5,92,17,696 9 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,63,731 4 7	4,43,112 0 9
Sundries	28,38,579 15 11	28,41,411 1 11
	Rs. 10,50,13,268 13 8	10,31,88,035 11 9
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,05,86,121 0 0	94,63,428 8 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	62,17,416 0 0	72,47,194 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,00,62,501 11 3	87,90,885 5 7
Credits on do.	60,86,457 14 5	69,03,647 2 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,61,76,169 9 6	1,64,67,810 6 4
Balances with other Banks	6,20,489 7 8	6,38,424 3 1
Bullion	1,23,006 1 3	1,22,961 2 6
Dead Stock	12,31,774 13 11	12,39,000 10 2
Stamps	8,963 14 0	9,215 3 1
Sundries	16,77,419 9 5	16,57,640 11 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,45,51,819 5 8	2,48,52,521 6 9
Do. at Branches	2,76,91,129 6 7	2,60,94,636 3 7
	Rs. 10,50,13,268 13 8	10,31,88,935 11 9

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to September 13, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,40,663 Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,37,458 Dec.
Other Deposits	19,10,654 Dec.
Post Bills	1,79,381 Inc.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	92,244 Dec.
Loans	12,71,617 Dec.
Accounts of Credit	8,37,189 Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,360 Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,00,762 Inc.
Do. at Branches	15,36,493 Dec.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	78·0

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	80·1
2 p.m.	76·8
4 p.m.	77·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SATARA.

DEATH.

KAMSIKA—September 14, at Satara, Agnes Woodfall, the beloved wife of Rev. J Kamsika, of the Basel German Mission, aged 57. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband and children.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELMERICK—September 5, at Budaon, the wife of C S Delmerick, Opium Department, of a daughter.
FANE—September 11, at Dunga Gali, the wife of Lieutenant V B Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
LAWSON—September 6, at Wattle Grove, Cawnpore, the wife of A Lawson, of a daughter.
MADGE—September 14, at Calcutta, the wife of W C Madge, of a son.
TYLER—September 11, at Roorkee, the wife of Major John C Tyler, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SWYNY—BIBER—September 7, at Tellicherry, at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Albert Richard Swyny, son of Richard and Isabella Swyny, to Jane Frances Biber, daughter of John and Libania Biber.

DEATHS.

BRAE—September 14, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of liver complaint, Thomas Brae, of Baboocallee, Jessore, and late of Manjeespara, Pubna, aged 66 years.
ELDRED—September 5, at Lahore, of cholera, Mr Henry Simon Eldred, aged 72 years.
HARRINGTON—September 13, at Allahabad, of fever, Sarah Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of L Harrington, aged 39 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1892.

THOSE who looked forward with the assurance of faith to the ultimate realisation of the splendid dream of the Federation of the British Empire, will learn with satisfaction that a Committee of the League has elaborated a scheme, which on one point at least will meet Lord Salisbury's desideratum of a working proposal to place before a conference. A plan has been evolved for the establishment of a Kriegsverein or confederation for war purposes between the United Kingdom, the British Colonies in America, the Southern Pacific and Africa, and we may assume the Indian Empire, for the exclusion of India, which keeps on foot larger military forces than all the rest of the Empire put together, would be making the caste of Hamlet with the title role omitted. The details of the scheme have not transpired, but they will be embodied in a report which will be submitted to Government in November. Lord Rosebery, who has occupied a leading position in the Federation League, may be confidently relied upon to give a favourable and sympathetic consideration to proposals submitted to him in his capacity as Minister of the Crown. The suggestion of a Kriegsverein originated with Lord Salisbury, but it was not the only or even the chief suggestion with which he favoured the deputation of the league that waited on him on the seventeenth of June last year. That deputation, of which Lord Brassey was the spokesman, proposed on the part of the council that the Government should convoke a conference of the self-governing countries of the British dominions to consider the means of securing to them a real and effective share in the privileges and responsibilities of a United Empire. There was a proviso that the privileges and responsibilities in question should be acquired and undertaken under conditions consistent with the present political constitution of the United Kingdom and with the self-government possessed by the Colonies. How these conditions could be made compatible with the realisation of the purpose of the League, the deputation did not say. No reference was made to India, it being probably felt that the problem was sufficiently difficult without complicating it by enlarging its scope. Lord Brassey stated quite candidly that the Council of the League had not formulated any scheme, that it would be for the conference when it assembled to work out a plan of Federation. Lord Salisbury pointed out that it would be discourteous and inconsiderate to invite statesmen engaged in the arduous work of governing the Colonies to incur the inconvenience and expense of coming to London to a conference when there was no proposal to submit to them. Conferences between the representatives of foreign States are only held to discuss definite proposals, and his Lordship characteristically added that Colonial statesmen are entitled to as much consideration at the hands of the Government as foreign diplomatists. Lord Salisbury, having twitted the deputation with their extravagant modesty in disclaiming any ideas upon the subject, the importance and the urgency of which he recognised, indicated the necessity of effecting a permanent settlement of the commercial and military relations between the several parts of the Empire and the Empire as a whole. In the accomplishment of this is involved neither more nor less, he declared, than the future of the British Empire, and in its relation the ablest brains of the Empire will find full employment. He suggested as necessary to the solution of the problem a Zollverein, or Commercial Union ; and a Kriegsverein, or War Union of the Empire. It is this latter suggestion which has been worked out by a committee of the council of the League.

The difficulties of the question were well brought out in the informal discussion which took place between the late Prime Minister and the members of the deputation presented by Lord Brassey. General Laurie, who hailed from Canada, stated significantly that the desire of the colonists is for progress in one direction or another, and added, that if Her Majesty's Government were prepared to summon a Conference, and the colonists were allowed to take up the duties of citizens of the Empire, he felt sure that if any difficulty arose, they were prepared to meet the Government half way. As matters stand they were in a state of anxiety as to their future. He suggested the desirability of personal inter-communication between the Colonial delegates in London. Lord Salisbury expressed the opinion that neither more nor less was at issue than the future of the British Empire, and the importance of the matter being admitted, it would be expedient that the deliberations on the subject should be brought to maturity. His Lordship went so far as to declare that owing to various causes there was a feeling of unrest, best described as a discontent with the present state of things in Canada and in Australia. The interests of the United Kingdom are necessarily mixed up with the interests of our various Colonial connections, and dangers and complications are in consequence very liable to occur. He fully agreed with the speaker who said that personal communication with the Colonial Delegates was needful, but he thought that the very urgency of the matter enjoined caution. He also deprecated the summoning of those delegates until a definite scheme was prepared for discussion. This suggestion of the Prime Minister has been acted upon. Lord Brassey and his friends of the League have taken to heart the advice of Lord Salisbury who told them frankly that "it would be a frivolity, almost amounting to an insult, to ask our Colonial Statesmen to come together without any definite idea of what ought to be done, merely in the hope that some scheme would generate itself from the contact of so many distinguished minds." They had suggested that the Colonies should share the responsibilities and the privileges of the Empire in such a manner as not to disturb the constitution of the United Kingdom, or that which is enjoyed by the Colonies. Every one will agree with his Lordship that it will require the work of many able brains to arrive at the solution of the problem. Lord Salisbury proceeded to point out two difficulties which he thought lay in the way of such a solution. "You have to find the Zollverein and the Kriegsverein, the union for war, and the union with respect of the custom's policy" The difficulty in forming a Zollverein is that different fiscal convictions obtain in Great Britain and in the Colonies. The difficulty to be surmounted before forming a Kriegsverein his Lordship thought still more formidable. Every day the march of enterprise and science, annihilated more and more the space and time which separated our colonies, and which until recently constituted their chief protection in time of war. A Kriegsverein means a common control of war policy, and consequently the balance of the voting power of the various elements of which the kingdom is composed. His Lordship said significantly that in this calculation the Imperial Government cannot leave out of sight India. Lord Salisbury expressed the opinion of every politician that to attain the object in view we require "hard thinking, close examination, and the utmost effort that the highest patriotism and the strongest intellect of our times can give to a problem in which the future of the British Empire is concerned."

It remains to be seen whether the plan evolved will meet the objection that an effective War Union entails the concession to all the integral parts of the empire of a proportionate share in the control of our foreign affairs. It may of course be said that this is not really an objection at all, but its strongest recommendation. It will be an additional guarantee of peace when Colonies, ten thousand miles distant from the Foreign Office, will have to give their consent to wars in which they have no interest while they will have to contribute to the cost. The Forward Party at Simla would have to think twice before launching into Trans-Frontier expeditions if Australia and Canada, to say nothing of the United Kingdom, had to foot the bill. On the other hand, India—if this Empire is to have a voice equal to that of an Australian colony with two millions of inhabitants—might object to being involved in a war with France, because the Newfoundlanders want to catch lobsters on the French shore of that fog-bank. The idea that India must have a voice, and a potent voice in the councils of an Imperial federation cannot be set aside as shadowy or presumptuous. The *Times*, on the day following Lord Salisbury's reference to a Kriegsverein pointed out that "India supplies no small part of our fighting power, and if the self-governing colonies were to receive a voice in the conduct of our foreign affairs, it would be impossible to shut out our Asiatic dependencies from all share in their determination." Quite true ; but it will not be an easy matter to decide how the voice of India can be heard in the councils of a Federated Empire. Will she vote by proxy, entrusting her interests to the Secretary of State ? What would the self-governing Colonies think of it if it so happened that the Secretary of State for India saw matters eye to eye with his colleagues representing the United Kingdom on the Federated Council ? Of a truth the problem of Imperial Federation will find abundance of work for the statesmen of this and the next generation.

ORDERS have been issued by Government in conformity with a Resolution of February last, to permit graduates of a certain standing to elect two of their number, with a view to their nomination by Government as Fellows of the University in December next. Under the Rules which have just been issued, all graduates of the Bombay University of not less than ten years' standing will be eligible for election ; none others are eligible, The election will be held in the Cawasji Jehangier Hall on the 12th December. All graduates of the University who have obtained the highest degree in any faculty, or who have obtained two degrees, one of which is that of Faculty of Arts will be, and they alone, entitled to vote. Candidates for election must be proposed and seconded by persons qualified as electors. Every proposal must reach the Registrar on or before Friday, 11th November, 1892. Each elector will have two votes, but he can only record one for each of two candidates. Up-country voters who do not wish to attend in person may sign the voting papers in the presence of a magistrate. This new departure may be regarded as an outcome, and so far the only outcome of Sir Raymond West's Bill for altering the constitution of the University of Bombay. It concedes the elective principle to a specially devised constituency, not to the Senate. All holders of the following degrees of the Bombay University will have a vote : M. A. ; L.L.B. ; M.D. ; L.M. and S. supplemented by the B.A. ; or by the B.Sc. ; the L.C.E., plus B.A. or the B.Sc. ; and the M.C.E. The object has been to secure a well-educated and learned Constituency. As all graduates of ten years' standing will be eligible for election, there will be a wide field for election, and, it may be hoped, the election will fall only on experienced men. The Rules have been evidently prepared with considerable care. They are not Rules having the force of law under the Act of Incorporation of the University. They are simply Rules providing a means of ascertaining the means of the new constituency. According to the Act the appointment of the two Fellows must be made by Government. The result of the election will have to be reported to Government with a view to the appointments being made along with the other annual appointments. This innovation is obviously experimental. We have now to see how the scheme works. If it works satisfactorily, further concessions may confidently be looked for.

A GOVERNMENT resolution, the outcome of "lengthened enquiry and consideration" of the treatment of irrigation tanks in the Southern Maratha Country, was published the other day. It acknowledges the obligations of Government "as a great landlord," to maintain in an efficient state the sources of the water-supply for the use of which it charges rent. The practice, therefore, which has lately prevailed of requiring cultivators to contribute a portion of the cost of repairing irrigation tanks as a condition precedent to the execution of such repairs is to be abandoned. The subject is one which has caused great irritation to cultivators and much anxiety to Government in its desire to arrive at an equitable conclusion. The correspondence on the subject has been voluminous, and the recital of documents connected with the case, preceding the resolution, commences with a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated May 1870. Now the matter is finally, and, it is believed, satisfactorily settled. The Public Works grants are to cover the cost of maintenance of the wells ; the only assistance which is to be asked of the village communities is the few days' labour which has been customarily given, and which is necessary to make up banks, stop rat-holes, and clear small water-courses before the monsoon. The application of the principle laid down, involving a large expenditure, and it being impossible to repair and restore all the tanks at once, the Governor in Council considers it justifiable to commence with those in which the people will willingly bind themselves to effect such petty repairs as are indicated in the foregoing sentence, and to contribute an amount equal to ten per cent. of the cost required to put the tanks in an efficient state, great discretion being used in the enforcement of these rules. A Committee is to be appointed to consider the reports of Executive Engineers as to the immediate necessities of the various districts ; a sum of a lakh and a-half of rupees being meantime voted for immediate expenditure. The irrigation tanks in Gujarat are to be put upon the same basis, and it is hoped that, during the coming year, substantial progress may be made in the restoration of some of the works which have fallen into disrepair.

REPORTS on the external land trade of the province of Sind and British Baluchistan show a falling off in the total value by over seventy-four lakhs of rupees, equal to thirty eight and a-half per cent. This is entirely in exports, as in imports there is a large increase. Fortunately the decrease is greater on paper than in actual fact, for the figures this year do not include railway material, the value of which was itself sufficient to reduce the deficiency to two lakhs. The trade with foreign countries furnishes the most instructive part of the report. It is shown that in the last three years the value of goods imported from Kandahar has increased from seventy thousand rupees to forty-six lakhs, and the exports from a lakh and sixty-nine thousand to fifty-one and a-quarter lakhs. The imports from Kabul Rs. 5,192 in 1889, stood at Rs. 12,580 in 1891 ; though the exports were *nil*. Herat sent us merchandise to the value of forty thousand rupees and took in return goods worth twenty-four thousand. The total imports from Afghanistan and Baluchistan have increased in value from thirty-nine lakhs to fifty-seven lakhs ; the exports to the same countries, however, decreasing in the two years by twenty-four lakhs.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway announces several important alterations in its time-table, which speak much for the enterprise of the company. The mail trains are to be accelerated and the convenience of passengers in the way of through carriages receives further attention. The service on the Bengal-Nagpur line, but for the competition of the East-Indian and G. I. P. routes would, we understand, be much better. If these companies would provide better trains to connect with those of the Bengal-Nagpur line, and run trains at the same speed as the last-named line do, the through service would become as quick or quicker than by the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A RUSSIAN DENIAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The statement made that an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Russia has been signed is positively denied at St. Petersburg.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that Colonel Yanoff has been ordered to withdraw to Ferghana immediately.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 17.

The *Novoe Vremya* expects that a friendly settlement of the Pamir question will be arrived at, and expresses the hope that England and Russia will seize the occasion to generally settle Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia to their mutual advantage, and live on neighbourly terms.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The *Statist*, in an article on the silver question, deprecates England joining the Monetary Conference since it is impossible that England can tamper with her monetary system and, moreover, adds that the American delegates do not really represent the opinion of their own country on the silver question.

The *Statist* further disputes the allegation that the fall in silver has seriously injured the prosperity of India and quotes the railway trade statistics in disproof thereof.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The death is announced of Cardinal Howard.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 18.

The *Pioneer* states that the Amir's reply was not after all received up to Saturday evening. The announcement taken from an up-country journal is evidently erroneous.

THE ULWAR MURDER.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes respecting the Ulwar murder, repudiating the Maharaja's connection therewith. Kunj Behari Lal was murdered at about 7-30 p.m., in Ulwar city, on the 21st of May. News of his death did not reach Naini Tal, where the Maharaja was, until after twelve o'clock that night. When the news arrived, the Maharaja was unconscious from the effects of the illness from which he was suffering. He died on the night of the 22nd of May, never having recovered consciousness.

THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The following are the results of the Royal Western India Golf Club Tournament held at Nasick last week. The Club's gold medal was won by Mr. Fry, Poona; the Club's silver medal was won by Mr. Spence, Nagpur; the Club's Cup was won by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Nagpur; the President's Cup, a handicap, was won by Mr. Carmichael, Bombay; the Bombay Gymkhana Cup, a handicap, was won by Mr. Spence, Nagpur; Surgeon-Major Clarkson's prize, a handicap, was won by Mr. Tidy, Kamptee; The Foursomes was won by Messrs. Rivett-Carnac and Fraser, Nagpur; The Driving Competition was won by Mr. Page, Bombay; Sky Handicap, 16th September, Mr. Fry, Poona; Sky Handicap, 17th September, Mr. Tidy, Kamptee.

Ladies' Prizes.—Club's Medal, Scratch, Mrs. Dimmock, Bombay; Allied pairs, Mrs. Fry, Poona, and Mr. Spence, Nagpur; Mr. Whitworth's prize, a handicap, Miss Whitten, Nagpur; Mr. Betham's prize a handicap, Mrs. Gibbs, Nasick; Sky handicap, Mrs. Betham, Nasick.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

Yesterday at the Suburban Court, Mr. Birch, Assistant Superintendent, South Madura Railway, obtained a divorce against his wife on grounds of adultery with Mr. Barrow, barrister-at-law, Calcutta. The Court awarded petitioner the custody of his children.

A LECTURE ON GEOGRAPHY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, SEPT. 18.

A lecture on the geography, people, and products of Persia, Afghanistan, and Central Asia, was delivered at the Native Library this evening by Mr. Azizuddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, formerly Attaché to the Foreign Office, India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3⅞

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols 97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes 99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 63
Bar Silver 38½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton		63,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	1,000	"
" "	Imports of Cotton	8,000	"
" " "	Surats	*Nil*	
" "	Stock of Cotton	1,234,000	"
" " "	Surats	42,000	"
" "	Stock of Cotton in London	12,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

THE result of the Newcastle election, which was known by me too late for comment last week, caused general surprise. The Liberals had made up their minds, if not for actual defeat, yet for the return of the Chief Secretary by a majority so small as almost to amount to a "moral victory" for his opponents. The Tynesiders have, however, given Mr. Morley more votes than the most sanguine of his supporters could have hoped for; and saved the new Government from a nasty blow just as it was settling down to work. Whether Mr. Ralli was an ideal candidate to fight the cause of the Union is quite a matter of opinion. He was mainly chosen for the good fight he made at the General Election against the Hon. Walter James in the neighbouring borough of Gateshead, but his name and birth must have counteracted all the advantage he gained by securing the support of the political Ishmaelites who march under the banner of the very "Independent Labour Party." One of the immediate effects of Mr. Morley's substantial and significant success will be to expose the pretensions of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., and his principal backers—one of whom is heir to an Earldom, and the other dates from a Piccadilly Club—to represent the masses. We shall probably not hear much more from these gentry respecting their demands for an autumn session, which is not supported by any but advertising M.P.s whether Messrs. Keir Hardie and Co. think they will, if Parliament does not reassemble until January or February, run the risk of being forgotten I am unable to say; but they are not without resources, and I daresay will find some means of keeping their names before the public. Let us hope that during the approaching autumn and winter we shall be saved from another raid on the West End, but there are not wanting signs that some of our political busybodies are in a mischievous mood. There is still a talk of re-opening the great Trafalgar-square question, and what with this as well as other warnings, it seems that Mr. Asquith will want opportunities of showing whether he is a man of mettle. His appointment to the Home Office is the one selection of Mr. Gladstone, about which most doubt has been and is still felt. Mr. Asquith has yet to justify the important position into which he has been pitchforked by the "Grand Old Autocrat," as some disappointed Radicals in the moment of their disappointment are calling their leader. Mr. Asquith has gained some credit for his prompt visit to the scene of the terrible colliery explosion in South Wales, though it seems he was sent by Her Majesty, with whom he and Sir William Harcourt were staying when the news of the disaster was first received.

If Mr. Labouchere hoped to create a general outburst of indignation against the throne by his publication of the correspondence, he has had with Mr. Gladstone, he has not succeeded in his expectations. Except in Northampton and in certain circles where any stick is considered good enough to beat a sovereign with, especially if that sovereign be a more or less defenceless women, he has not managed to attract that large amount of sympathy, which is always in reserve for anyone who can with any sort of decency pose as a political martyrdom. The correspondence opens with a letter from Mr. Gladstone, dated the 22nd ult., in which the writer with somewhat less directness than could be desired accepts the responsibility for Mr. Labouchere not having been invited to join the Ministry. One would like to know what were the "incidents," which, while they testified to Mr. Labouchere's "energy and influence," were in no degree disparaging to his honour, but which appeared to the Prime Minister to render it unfit that Mr. Labouchere should be in the Ministry. The latter, in a rather long reply, praises Mr. Gladstone for his chivalry "in covering the Royal action," and assumes—upon what ground he is careful not to say—that the right hon. gentleman was not a free agent in the matter. Mr. Labouchere rather plays to the gallery when he objects to a minister being styled "a servant of the Crown" and expresses his preference for the description "an Executive Servant of the Nation," while he causes his own friends to smile by the desperateness of his efforts to show his disinterestedness. "I cannot hesitate," says Mr. Gladstone, "to answer to your appeal. At no time and in no form have I had from you any signification of a desire for office." Mr. Gladstone was not apparently quite so well informed as other people. Those who have the honour to enjoy Mr. Labouchere's confidence, while they say that he would have refused the highest office that might have been offered to him, yet admit that he was most anxious to be invited, Mr. Labouchere promising Mr. Gladstone to let bygones be bygones; but it is difficult to see how he is supporting the Liberal administration by his references in the same issue of his paper to the Queen and Lord Rosebery. In the stand he has taken against what he considers an unjustifiable interference with the freedom of the statesman who may be called upon to form a Ministry, Mr. Labouchere professes to be actuated by principle. Certainly it might happen that a man, whom the country wanted badly in a Government, might be shut out, but without any disparagement to Mr. Labouchere it must be said that the country as a whole seems inclined to wait until that eventuality takes place. There is quite a large class of the public who are disposed to agree with the *Times* when it sums up the affair in the following words:—"The whole end and aim of all this talk about the Queen is to provide spicy paragraphs for Mr. Labouchere's paper." If this has been the object Mr. Labouchere may fairly be congratulated for the sale of *Truth*, both last week and this, while not quite so enormous as stated in certain friendly organs must have been very large. On Saturday not a copy of the paper containing his first remarks on the subject could be obtained for love or money.

The telegraph will have given you full particulars of the rapid increase of the cholera epidemic on the Continent, particularly at Hamburg. The energetic efforts of the Local Government Board, though they do not go far enough to satisfy the persons who think that no emigrants should be allowed to land on our soil have done much to calm the public mind in England, and to prevent anything like a panic. The few deaths that have been attributed to cholera occurred amongst arrivals from abroad, and that is so far satisfactory. This afternoon, we hear that a woman has died from cholera at Bollington near Macclesfield, but how she contracted the disease is not stated. It may turn out that what caused her death was not real Asiatic cholera.

I learn from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., that his opponents, in Central Finsbury, are evincing every determination to go on with the petition against his return to Parliament, and that they are busy trying to collect evidence, which they hope will unseat him.

The suggestion that Lord Kimberley; while he continues to hold the double appointment of Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, should be paid partly out of the English and partly out of the Indian revenue instead of entirely out of the latter will in all probability be brought before Parliament next Session. I understand that a peer who is well-known for the sympathetic interest he takes in Indian affairs has privately expressed his concurrence in the proposal, and that he is inclined to question the Government on the subject. Whether any notice will be taken of the matter in the House of Commons remains to be seen. M.P.s, whose heads are filled with Utopian ideas for the political regeneration of India, cannot of course be expected to bother themselves about such a trifle as the saving to India of a paltry two thousands pounds per annum. The *Home News* fails to see the point of the letter which recently appeared in the *Daily News* when it accuses the writer of having urged the claim against the Home Exchequer in consequence of the fall in the rate of exchange. The injustice and meanness of making India pay for work unconnected with India—for that is what it comes to—would be just as great if the rupee were still worth two shillings. "We fail," says the editor, "to see where the obligation comes in, and Sir William Harcourt will probably be of the same opinion." One would have thought that the obligation would be apparent to the meanest understanding. That the Chancellor of the Exchequer will seek to evade it is extremely likely, unless sufficient pressure is exercised by Mr. Gladstone's followers. The *Home News* tries to convict Mr. Digby of inaccuracy. "Mr. Digby," we are told, "goes on to say that the emoluments of the Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries, and Members of Council alone come to £134,070 last year. We cannot imagine where he gets his figures, but if he would take the trouble to turn to page 54 of Parliamentary Paper No. 183 of this year, containing the Home Accounts of the Government of India he would see a detailed statement of the disbursements, under the above head, amounting to £25,300." The *Home News* is itself inaccurate. Mr. Digby said nothing of the kind. The figures he gave referred to the whole of the India Office, staff except certain officials of the Store Department, and were correctly quoted from that very Parliamentary paper, which he is advised to study. In the *Daily News* he distinctly states that he is not an adherent of the National Congress, and yet the *Home News* confuses him with the gentleman who at the General Election stood against Sir Albert Rollit in South Islington! "No doubt, Mr. Digby," observes the *Home News*, "is placed in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility than he would have occupied if he had succeeded in obtaining a seat beside Mr. Naoroji in the House. Nevertheless, such reckless statements as the above are not becoming in anyone who aspires to be a legislator." I was not aware that Mr. S. Digby aspired to be a legislator, or that if he did succeed in obtaining a seat in the House his place would be "beside Mr. Naoroji." The less said about "reckless statements" the better.

Here is a rather good story, for the truth of which I can vouch. A certain peer, whose name is not unknown in India, has recently been entertaining friends at his seat in the North of England. Among the visitors was a gentleman of liberal proclivities. On the Sunday after divine service the latter inspected the family monuments in the parish church. The inscription on the tomb of his noble host's immediate predecessor mentions, among other things, that he occupied office in five Liberal administrations. As the visitor was reading this aloud the venerable parish clerk, assuming that everyone who stayed at the Hall must be a Conservative, hastened to remark with great dignity: "But you must remember that in those days Liberals were Whigs." He was, poor man, naturally desirous that no one should suppose that my lord's father had my connection or sympathy with that despised class of politicians, who, as Mr. Chamberlain would say, have usurped the name of Liberals. The visitor smilingly assented, and was merciful not to tell his Conservative guide that for once he had come to the "wrong shop." In the same district where this little incident occurred lives a young and popular country gentleman who was returned at the General Election as Conservative member for a neighbouring borough. Adjoining his fine mansion is a private chapel, which is also curiously enough the Parish Church. The style of architecture is Italian, and in its way is a gem. It has lately been restored and beautified at great expense by the present owner. At the west end is a luxurious gallery, which serves as a pew for the squire, his family, and guests. The retainers, farmers, and labourers sit on the ground floor. The wife of a former squire, who was celebrated in the shire for her wit and beauty, was a lady of rather imperious will. If she felt bored, as I believe people do sometimes in church, or for any other reason wanted to get away, she would rise from her cushioned throne in the middle of the gallery and, addressing the clergyman, say: "Sir, we will not trouble you for a discourse this morning." She then walked out, and the rest of the congregation followed her example, the parson meanwhile folding up the manuscript of his sermon for use on a future occasion. Those were times when it was worth something to belong to the squirearchy, whose power and privileges have been so enormously encroached upon since the development of our manufacturing industries and the extension of the Parliamentary franchise. Still, in spite of the rapid spread of democratic ideas, the influence of the large landowner, especially if at the same time he is a peer, counts for something in rural England, and in some cases at all events is beneficially exercised. All peers are not overbearing and haughty, while as a class their demeanour towards their poorer neighbours would probably not suffer comparision with that of the large capitalists of the towns towards their inferiors. Every one I think, admits that the *nouveaux riches*, who by their wealth have become country gentlemen, are, not to say the least, more popular with their tenantry than the men whom they have supplanted.

Apropos of the allusions I have made above to landed proprietors under the old and the new *regime*, those or your readers who are interested in the subject should read an article on "The Country Gentleman" in the *National Review*. The writer is Sir Herbert Maxwell who is one of the comparatively few country "gentlemen" addicted to scribbling. The late Lord Hartington used to say of himself and another peer now living that they were the only members of the House of Lords who could write. Things are not quite so bad as that, but the number of great landlords who can express their thoughts on paper with the facility that they can shoot partridges or ride after the hounds is not too large. Still country gentlemen if they are not literate themselves have in many cases paid a tribute to literature by founding or maintaining large private libraries. But we cannot expect them to continue to set store by the priceless treasures which many of them possess when we see a man of Earl Spencer's position disposing of the Althorp Library. When Mr. Gladstone first propounded his Home Rule scheme, and received the adhesion of Lord Spencer, opponents of that measure spoke in disparagement of the intellectual equipment of the new First Lord of the Admiralty. I have met with people who consider that by selling his books which were one of the glories of his ancestral home the "Red Earl" has gone far to confirm what was said about him by his detractors. But *revenons a nos moutons*. Sir Herbert Maxwell who acts the part of candid friend to the country gentleman of our day, is a member of that order himself, and occupied a position in the late Conservative administration. We cannot, therefore, be charged with envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness, defects which are supposed to actuate plebian innovators. One of Sir Herbert's suggestion is borrowed from our Swiss friends, and as the author of the article seems to apprehend is hardly likely just yet to commend itself to the approval of those on whose behalf he writes. His proposal is, if not subversive of the constitution, almost revolutionary. He argues that in their childhood the squire's children should be educated in the village school side by side with the offspring of the labourers. He enlarges on the well-known democracy of youth. "Neither rank nor wealth commands," he truly says, "reverence with boys; muscle, brains, and social qualities are the only passports to ascendancy in that society. Not that the heir of rank and wealth is at a disadvantage among his school-fellows on account of his qualifications; it is simply that they are disregarded, a fact which Sir Herbert Maxwell thinks discredits the delightful story about the new arrival at Eton, to whom "a fledgling Robespierre" observed: "Oh, you are a Duke, are you? Then, take that!" suiting the action to the word "for I never had the pleasure of kicking a Duke till now."

VACANT APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter, signed "P. R. D." in your edition of the 14th inst., I would point out that the Secretary of State for India bases his refusal to give us the pension and leave rules we require, because he can make no difference between us and natives of India. "P. R. D." wants a difference to be made. Let this be done. By all means have a compromise: let us who hold certain appointments be allowed to retire after 25 years' service (23 years' residence), and let us be granted the "favourable leave rules;" if this is not done, let us be qualified to hold the appointments now thrown open to qualified natives, but do not let us be treated, partly as Europeans and partly as Natives. For my part, I am of opinion that the granting improved pension and leave rules would be an easy way out of the difficulty.—Yours, &c.,

EUROPEAN, BO. C. S.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

THE Terni Steel Company has just concluded a contract with the Italian Government for the supply of steel cannon-blocks to the value of 800,000 lires. The blocks are intended for the new war-vessels now in course of construction.

THE new commercial and customs treaties between Germany and Servia, together with design and trade-mark agreements, were signed on Aug. 21 by the ambassadors of the two countries at Vienna. The treaties are expected to come into force on Jan. 1, 1893.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE—POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* 2ND BOMBAY LANCERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

THE final match of the Poona Polo Tournament was played off to-day on the Poona Polo ground, and terminated in a victory for the Poona Gymkhana team by six goals to two. The result of the match was, of course, a foregone conclusion, for the Gymkhana team was much too strong for the 2nd Bombay Lancers. The rain which fell during the day made the ground a bit heavy and slippery. Captain Baxter and Captain LeGallais fell; the latter had rather a nasty spill and hurt his knee, so that it was feared he would not be able to continue. Captain LeGallais, however, pluckily remounted his pony and rendered yeoman's service to his side. The game was witnessed by a very large assembly of spectators, and it must be said that the 2nd Lancers played very pluckily from beginning to end.

The sides were made up thus:—

Poona Gymkhana.—Captain Baxter, Gloster Regiment, 1; Captain LeGallais, A.-D.-C., 2; Captain Jack Hanwell, R. A., 3; and Mr. Cotgrave, Central India Horse, back.

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Mr. Gabb, 1; Colonel Jones, 2; Dr. Lyons, 3; and Mr. Griffith, back.

Umpires.—Captain Carew, 7th Hussars, and Captain Brownrigg, R.E.

The match commenced at 5 o'clock. The Gymkhana won the toss and played with the slope. Soon after the ball was put into play it was carried down to the Lancers' goal and driven behind the goal line. Hit in by Griffith it was stopped before it reached the centre, but Jones then got hold of it and took it into the Gymkhana's territory, from where it was brought back and it passed out at the side. The ball being thrown in, LeGallais got possession of it, and nursing it beautifully took it down to the Lancers' goal, but when quite near the goal he missed his shot. Hanwell, however, was following in his track; he got a shot and drove the ball clean through. Sides being changed, the ball was again taken to the Lancers' goal, where Baxter tried a shot which failed. Hanwell soon afterwards got two fair chances of scoring, but with nothing in front of him it was thought he would score, but after taking the ball to within a couple of yards of the Lancers' goal he missed his stroke, and in the scrimmage which ensued one of the Lancers pulled the ball away and drove it behind the line. The Gymkhana thus secured a corner stroke, but nothing came of it. Gabb and Jones worked the ball down to the other end, where Lyons had an easy chance of dribbling the ball through, but he missed his stroke, and so did Jones. Jones eventually got on to it, and with a splendid backhander drove it between the flags and equalised the score. Sides being changed, Cotgrave got hold of the ball near the centre of the ground, and tried a long shot which failed to take effect. Baxter subsequently had two shots at goal, but he sent the ball wide each time. Eventually he got a third chance, and was more successful. This made the second goal for the Gymkhana. The Lancers' efforts to once more equalise the scores proved fruitless, and the ball passing out at the far side, the bell rang, the time marked on the board being 17 minutes 10 seconds. In the third quarter LeGallais showed us some very pretty play. He raced across the ground with the ball, but again missed his last stroke. The others over-riding the ball, Cotgrave got an opportunity, and sent the ball to within a few feet of the goal, where Baxter, who was waiting for it got it and drove it gently through. Sides being changed, the Gymkhana again got the ball away, and after Hanwell had failed in his shot, LeGallais drove it through. This was the fourth goal for the Gymkhana. Hanwell subsequently made three splendid tries, but each time the ball passed only a wee bit wide of the flags. Gabb then took it away to the other end, and after he had narrowly failed to score, the ball was twice raced across the ground and then Cotgrave got a chance and sent the ball through. The bell rang immediately afterwards, the time being 25 minutes 10 seconds, and the score—Poona Gymkhana, 5 goals; 2nd Bombay Lancers, 1 goal. Although the Lancers now had no hope at all, they continued to play up well. Hanwell having failed in his shot at their goal Gabb and Jones took the ball back to the centre of the ground, where Lyons got on to it, and drove it between the flags, making the second goal for the Lancers. The Gymkhana then made another attack, and were only prevented from scoring on this occasion by the good play of Gabb, who turned the ball aside when it was about to pass through the goal. Gabb took the ball well down into his opponents' territory and he being ridden off, Jones who was behind got possession of the man and made a splendid attempt to score from an awkward angle: he only narrowly missed his mark. The Gymkhana again worked the ball down into the Lancers' half of the ground, where "off side" was claimed and given in their favour. Cotgrave had a free shot and drove the ball close up to the flags, where there was a scrimmage for it. Hanwell pulled it out but made a bad shot. LeGallais, however, soon afterwards got a chance and scored, making the sixth goal for Poona. The match thus terminated in a victory for the Poona Gymkhana by six goals to two.

The handsome Cup was then presented to the winning team, by his Excellency Sir George Greaves. He said he had great pleasure in handing the Gymkhana team the Cup, for he considered, and they all considered, that the team had right well earned it. He did not wish to flatter the Poona Gymkhana team, but he thought that it would be difficult to find in all India a team—a scratch team which would beat the 7th Hussars or tie with them. Sir George himself had been at the game for years, and he could certainly say that he never saw better polo played than what he had seen at this tournament.

At the conclusion of the presentation, three cheers were given for his Excellency and three for the winning team.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves entertained all the polo players in Poona on Saturday night at Magdala House. About 26 were present. His Excellency made a short and happy speech in proposing the health of the winning team, to which Captain Hanwell, R.A., replied. Mr. Gray made a speech for Bombay. Captain LeGallais, A.-D.-C., is confined to his room owing to the accident he met with at polo on Saturday. His ankle is very swollen and painful, and it is feared that a bone is broken.

THE B. B. FAST LOCAL TRAIN..

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are, perhaps, aware, that there is a fast train run daily by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which leaves Bandora, at 9-30 a.m. (Bombay time), and which, after touching at Mahim, Dadar, and Grant Road stations, goes to Church Gate, and is called the "office-bearers' train." It is now rumoured that the authorities of the Company, urged, no doubt, by the handful of European passengers residing at Bandora, intend to make this train run direct from that place to Church Gate! I would most seriously advise the railway authorities to pause ere puting such an idea into execution. They are bound to look after the convenience of the greater number of their customers, and not to play fast and loose with it. The fast train takes the poor clerks to their respective offices at just 10 o'clock. If in certain offices, they go late by even so much as 5 minutes, they are fined, while, on the other hand, those for whose especial behalf the change is contemplated, being heads of departments, they have nobody to answer to in case they enter their sanctums even hours late! At the most, this change will only give them some seven minutes' advantage, for which the convenience of hundreds of other passengers should never be sacrificed. But, what of other first and second-class passengers, both European and Native, at the other stations? Do they travel *gratis*? Have they no claim upon the Company, just as good and strong as that of the hillites of Bandora? I pause for a reply.—Yours, &c.,

VOX POPULI.

Mahim, Sept. 16.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

THE return cricket match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana terminated yesterday evening, in favour of Bombay by 26 runs. On Friday evening when the stumps were drawn the game stood thus:—Bombay had gone in first on an excellent wicket and had knocked up 208 runs, and Poona had lost six wickets for 105 runs. Steel and Carnegy did the best part of the scoring for Bombay: the former with good, correct play made 55, while Carnegy smacked away at everything he had a chance at, and going in fourth wicket down remained till the last man joined him, and then gave Trask a chance at mid-off, which was accepted. Yesterday morning, notwithstanding the rain which fell during the night, the wicket was good. Poona continued their innings and played for an hour, the last wicket falling when the total score reached 176. Usborne was in great form, and it was rather a pity that he could not get anybody to stay in longer with him so as to enable him to knock up some more runs—he was well set and played a strong free game. As it was he carried his bat for 52. Poore and Sprott had the previous evening contributed 59 and 32, respectively, to the Poona score. Bombay commenced their second innings soon in the afternoon yesterday and four wickets fell in quick succession for but 20 runs, Steel being dismissed in the very first ball from Anderson for a catch in the slips; the ball was just touched by Usborne, who was keeping the wicket and was held by Stockdale. It now looked as if Poona would win after all, and they probably would have won had any of the three catches which Carnegy gave at a very early stage of his innings been held. The catch in the slips and the one at point were, perhaps, rather difficult ones, but the one at cover-point should never have been dropped by Poore, who is generally a safe field. Carnegy showed his gratitude to the field by knocking up 30 runs before he was eventually dismissed with a clean ball from Stockdale. A very heavy shower of rain came on at 1 o'clock, necessitating an early adjournment for tiffin. When play was resumed at 2-30 the bowlers could hardly keep their feet, while the fielders appeared to be enjoying themselves on skates—they were sliding all over the play. The ground slowly dried up, and the whole of the Bombay men were got out for 83 runs. Poona now had but 116 runs to make to win, and something over two hours for play. They went in to make the runs fast, but the wicket was all in favour of the bowlers, and Steel and the brothers Clark did good execution. Trask managed to put up 20 runs, and was then dismissed for a rattling good left-hand catch made by Clark, who hardly seemed to know whether the ball was really in his hand. It was a very hot one, and was about the best catch that has ever been made on the Poona ground. Poore, Sprott, and Cox made a small stand, but after they had been got rid of, the remaining wickets fell quickly, and the innings closed before it was time for a total of 89, which left Bombay winners of the match by 26 runs. F. Clark had a good analysis for this last innings. The full scores were:—

POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr L E Steel b Alexander	55	c Stockdale, b Anderson	0
Mr A P Gould, b Stockdale	1	c Stockdale, b Anderson	2
Mr H E Harrington, c Sprott b Stockdale	10	c Wilkins, b Anderson	17
Capt Smith, R A b Stockdale ...	0	c Trask, b Stockdale..	1
Mr C O'Shea, b Stockdale.....	6	c and b Anderson	4
Mr C G Carnegy, c Trask, b Anderson	95	b Stockdale	30
Mr J K Macbeth, b Anderson	5	b Stockdale	3
Mr P H Rogers, b Stockdale ...	4	b Edlmann	15
Mr J C Brooks, c and b Anderson	13	not out	0
Mr F Clark, b Anderson.....	0	b Stockdale	4
Mr H Clark, not out	2	c Usborne, b Edlmann	3
Extras.....	17	Extras.....	3
Total.....	208	Total.....	83

Runs at fall of each wicket:—1 for 8; 2 for 30; 3 for 33; 4 for 91; 5 for 124; 6 for 157; 7 for 164; 8 for 199; 9 for 199; 10 for 208.

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 13; 2 for 20; 3 for 20; 4 for 20; 5 for 33; 6 for 46; 7 for 69; 8 for 73; 9 for 78; 10 for 83.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	Second Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Anderson ..	161	53	9	4		65	35	2	4
Mr Stockdale ..	145	62	8	5		93	34	5	4
Mr Edlmann ...	35	13	4	0		35	4	2	2
Mr Alexander..	65	40	2	1					
Mr Fagan.....	20	23	0	0					

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr A D Wilkins, l-b-w, b F Clark	1	c Rogers, b F Clark ..	4
Surg.-Capt Trask, b F Clark	4	c and b F Clark	20
Capt R M Poore, b F Clarke ...	59	c Steel b H Clark	14
Mr J L Sprott, b H Clark	32	c Macbeth, b Rogers .	9
Capt E H Cox, b Steel.....	0	st Carnegy, b Steel ..	16
Mr T M Usborne. not out.....	52	c Steel, b H Clark	2
Mr A Fagan, b Steel	0	l-b-w, b Steel	1
Mr E Edlmann, b H Clark	13	b F Clark	8
Mr H E Stockdale, C Carnegy b Steel.....	2	not out	5
Mr A Alexander, c H Clark, b Steel	0	b Steel.....	2
Mr H Anderson, b Steel	1	b F Clark	1
Extra	12	Extra.....	7
Total ...176		Total... 89	

Runs at fall of each wicket—1 for 4; 2 for 7; 3 for 81; 4 for 91; 5 for 103; 6 for 103; 7 for 130; 8 for 153; 9 for 154; 10 for 176.

Runs at fall of each wicket—1 for 11; 2 for 16; 3 for 42; 4 for 54; 5 for 62; 6 for 65; 7 for 74; 8 for 80; 9 for 88; 10 for 89.

First Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Steel 111	61	70	5			85	41	1	3
Mr F Clark.....	85	49	2	3		85	15	10	4
Mr Rogers	20	15	1	0		25	11	2	1
*Mr Carnegy ..	10	17	0	0					
Mr H Clark.....	35	19	3	2		25	15	0	2

*Also bowled 1 no ball.

FIRING TRIALS OF THE R. I. M. TURRET-SHIP MAGDALA.

HER MAJESTY'S turret-ship the Magdala left her moorings, off the Apollo Bunder, at 10 a.m., on Saturday morning, and proceeded to sea under the command of Captain Hooper, R. I. M., with a view to testing her new armament of breech-loading guns with which she has been recently equipped in the Prince's Dock. After steaming opposite the Kennery Island, she was brought into position for operations at 11-30, and fired a single discharge from each gun point blank. The two guns in each turret were then discharged simultaneously with an elevation of twelve degrees. With the object of testing her stability with heavier firing she opened a broadside. When the smoke had lifted it was gratifying to notice that the vessel had satisfactorily withstood the severe test, and the mountings and carriages were in no way affected by the concussion. This concluded the experiments, and the Magdala returned to her moorings at four o'clock that afternoon, and will in all probability be handed over to the Royal Navy on the 1st of November. Her sister-ship, the Abyssinia, has been similarly equipped with the newest armament. The guns were worked in excellent fashion by the gun crew of the s. s. Abyssinia, under the command of a Naval officer, while a number of dockyard officials watched the experiments on behalf of the Indian Government. When it was decided to fit the Magdala and her sister-ship the Abyssinia with ordnance of modern type, a contract was entered into with Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., who have fitted them up with the new armament and the latest Admiralty improvements in the shape of telegraph, electrical indicating gear, &c. This introduction necessitated extensive alterations being carried out in the hull, where a suitable magazine had to be fitted. As it was considered the old armour conning towers were not in a suitable position for manœuvring the ship they were removed and new rifle-proof towers were substituted, fitted with all the appliances necessary for working the vessel and her guns. The old 10" rifled muzzle-loading guns have been removed and replaced by the latest pattern of 8" breech-loading Armstrong guns, two of which have been mounted in each of the two revolving turrets, which are provided with automatic sighting and electric firing gear. Each gun, which has been mounted on Vavasseur recoil carriages, weighs 14 tons with a discharge of 125lbs. of powder. The weight of the projectile is 210lbs., can will be carried a distance of about ten miles. The present alterations have been carried out under the supervision of Messrs. W. J. Milne and J. Hutchinson, the contractors' engineers in Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ravenna, Captain E. P. Bishop, with the Overland Mails of September 2nd, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Major Fownes	Mr Vibart
Mr Bexfield	Mrs Chisholm
Mr and Mrs Caron, child and infant	Mr Macdonald
Mr and Mrs L C Scott	Mr C Tuthall
Mr Penfound	Mr S A Hassan
	Major Mein

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W J Hambley	Mr B S Greer
Colonel E Begbie	Mr Marmoodin
Mr F D Bennett	Brig.-Genl W F Gatacre
Mr D Rose	Mr E H Herberline
Mr F E Davison	Captain Walter
Mr J A Grant	Dr W King
Mr Heinwell	Mrs Gough
Mr H Bell	Mr Reynolds
Mr W G Rousell	Mr D Macleod
Captain A Sandbach	

FROM ADEN.—Mr A Chadwick

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne on Monday evening and proceeded on her journey to Balmoral, where Her Majesty arrived the following afternoon.

It is announced that the appointment of Lord Ribblesdale as Master of the Buckhounds is only temporary, and that the abolition of the office is under consideration.

POLITICAL.

For the seats in Parliament rendered vacant by the elevation of the late members to the Peer

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE information regarding the closing of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway for an indefinite period published by a contemporary was not altogether correct. We understand that owing to the river Indus rising much above its usual height the line between Giddu Bunder and Hyderabad was flooded, and that one small bridge in consequence collapsed. This portion of the railway was therefore closed for traffic, but trains have been running as usual between Hyderabad and Shadipalli. Goods have been taken across the ferry booked locally between Kotri Bunder and Giddu Bunder ; and first and second class passengers, though not booked through, have had trollies placed at their disposal for journeying between Hyderabad and Giddu. Owing, however, to the road to the Hyderabad Railway Station being flooded in several places, very few desired to travel. We believe trains run through again from the 12th instant.

THE recent cholera outbreak at Murree offers a case for investigation, thinks the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Some correspondents aver that it was caused by refreshments at a local festivity. Others state that it was the result of insanitary soda water manufactured by a local firm. Yet others attribute it to the passage of cholera-infected Kashmir troops through Murree. If the last are correct, the inquiry is only moved one step further back ; for it would be necessary then to ascertain how and why cholera appeared among the Kashmir troops. The necessity for enquiry is emphasised by the fact that so far as Murree is concerned the outbreak has been the most virulent on record of recent years ; not one person of those attacked has survived, and not a single native appears to have been attacked. Altogether the circumstances of the outbreak appear so peculiar that we hope a full enquiry will be held. Meanwhile it is likely that questions will be asked as to the shoulders on which the responsibility rests for the non-construction of water-works for Murree. We thought this had been the unanimous conclusion arrived at after the outbreak of 1888 ; but here is another outbreak in 1892, and no water-works !

A CURIOUS side-light on the internal disorganisation of the Chinese Empire is afforded by a complaint in one of the most important vernacular newspapers. The Mahomedan inhabitants of a village in Shantung, who in former times have received severe punishment at the hands of the Imperial troops for brigandage, are again committing depredations in the surrounding district. The brigands, who are several thousands in number, appear not only to plunder their neighbours' property, but to carry off their sisters, cousins and aunts, and hold them to ransom. Failing the payment of the price demanded, the captives are put to death. The dacoities are carried on without any interference on the part of the local authorities, who are powerless as against this organised band. The outlaws, it is stated, have recently started an establishment where everything they take from the people is appraised, and where the victims are forced to redeem their stolen property at the price fixed by the thieves. It is not surprising that while such things are possible within a short distance of Pekin, the Imperial authorities should concern themselves little regarding the ownership of the Pamirs.

THE total demand of excise revenue of the Madras Presidency for the month of May, 1892, amounted to Rs. 2,365,725, of which Rs. 1,987,683 were collected and Rs. 126 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,77,916 or about 16 per cent. of the demand uncollected.

IT is under contemplation to introduce into the Madras Presidency the practice in vogue in Bombay of exempting from payment of customs duty fire-arms landed by officers of steamers and square-rigged vessels imported when proceeding on short shooting excursions, on the condition that the arms are landed solely for the use of the officers landing them, and that they are re-shipped within a fortnight from the date of landing.

THE Countess Li—wife of the famous Viceroy Li-Hung Chang—who died the other day at her palace in Tientsin, played an important partain the spread of Western ideas, especially as regards medical science, in the north of China. When she was ill years ago she was attended by an English doctor, and, on her recovery, was so gratified at what had been done for her that she built a large hospital, and maintained it at her own cost, for the benefit of the Chinese in Tientsin. She was attended in her last illness by an American lady doctor as well as by an English physician.

THE report of the Land Indebtedness Committee is now with the Bombay Government, who will express their views thereon, as their revenue system has been impeached. But why, asks the *Pioneer*, is this report not published ? There can be no possible reason for withholding it, and there are many reasons why it should be submitted to criticism before a final decision is arrived at.

AN amusing incident is reported from Bangalore. In a local suit the Municipal Prosecuting Inspector's *locus standi* was questioned, because he had no authority from the local Government. He undertook to procure this, but in the meantime it was decided to withdraw the case. The same Inspector appeared to withdraw it, but the Chairman of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates promptly ruled that a man who had no power to prosecute had no power to withdraw the case. Hence the Inspector must get sanction to prosecute before his application for a withdrawal can be attended to.

THE "Life and Adventures" of Captain R. W. Eastwick, one of the most interesting books of travel and adventure which have appeared within the last few years, suggest a curious query regarding the ship-building industry in India, observes a contemporary. At the present day, as the official returns show, this Industry is of the smallest dimensions. Last year, for instance, one steamer of 80 tons (launched at Bombay) and 85 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 3,236 tons were built at the great ports of the Empire. In all there were only 86 vessels with an average burden of about 40 tons. Now when Captain Eastwick arrived in Rangoon in 1792 he tells us he found on the stocks "a fine vessel of nearly one thousand tons burden, which was to be commanded by a Captain Newton, who was part owner of her with a Parsee named Dorabjee Byramjee." She was "a splendid full-rigged ship with a most graceful appearance," and Eastwick afterwards sailed in her as chief mate as far as Madras. The fact of a vessel of this size being built in an Indian yard is not noted as in any way remarkable ; now-a-days it is unheard of. The explanation doubtless is that the materials chiefly used in the construction of the modern vessel are more accessible in Britain, where most of the ships are built which now trade in Eastern waters ; but the fact is interesting. Vessels of 1,000 tons burden were not over common a century ago, and one would certainly not have thought of their being built at Rangoon.

A CHANGE has been recently introduced in the accoutrements of the Madras Police. The pouch, pouch belt and sword belt are to be all of *brown* Russia leather in future, and the *black* leather belts are no longer to be worn. The pouches and slings of sword belts of the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspectors-General will have an extra stripe of silver, the other mountings to remain as hitherto. All Police Officers have been directed to supply themselves with their new accoutrements as soon as possible.

THE Himalaya, Uncovenanted Service, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Banks have now been followed by the Agra Savings Bank of Allahabad, which has just closed its doors. The stoppage has caused no surprise, says the *Pioneer*, as the bank has been known to be pushed for months past. The bank was established in 1842. Circular letters which have been addressed to the shareholders by the trustees, and by Captain Chapman, one of themselves, will be found in another column. A meeting of the shareholders will probably be held on Monday to consider the position of affairs. There is no more remarkable feature in the recent commercial history of Northern India than the dry rot which has attacked mofussil banking, and it is notorious that public confidence in the system as a system has been seriously shaken.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the decision of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the matter of the new Polo Regulations has met with almost universal approval. It may be mentioned, in particular, that the 7th Hussars, who are a power in the polo world, have, in acknowledging Brigadier-General Pretyman's part in the settlement, expressed themselves well satisfied with the result arrived at.

THE Madras Government has at present under consideration, says the local *Times*, proposals submitted by the military authorities relating to the possibility of surrendering that portion of the General Hospital buildings at Madras used as a Station Hospital for the garrison of Fort St. George by the utilisation to a greater extent of the hospital accommodation at St. Thomas' Mount and Poonamallee. His Excellency Sir James Dormer having caused the scheme to be fully considered by a committee assembled at Madras, and after consultation with the Principle Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, Madras, is satisfied that it can be carried out with advantage to the State in so far that the erection of the Civil Hospital buildings would be obviated. It has been proposed that the sick in garrison suffering from fever, dysentery, enteric fever, &c., be sent for treatment to the Station Hospital at St. Thomas' Mount, while those suffering from trivial ailments and venereal diseases will be accommodated in the Station Hospital at Poonamallee. All those who cannot endure the journey to St. Thomas' Mount or Poonamallee, sick details pending transfer to other stations and those suffering from infectious or contagious diseases will be removed to a new building to be erected on the site once proposed for the Civil Hospital for women and children situated to the East of the Medical College buildings, Madras. This new building is estimated to cost Rs. 70,440, and will be designated the "Detention Hospital." All sick patients from the Fort St. George Garrison will be conveyed by the South Indian Railway to St. Thomas' Mount, and thence by ambulance carts to Poonamallee.

"CAPITAL" writes :—It is quite refreshing in these days of a depreciated rupee to find that the Government of India are so well off that they can afford to spend 4½ lakhs of rupees on a new Government House, Rangoon, and 7½ lakhs on improvement and additions to Government House, Utacamund.

"PUZZLED" writes to the *Times* as follows :—Can you or any of your readers explain to me why a white ball and a spot-white ball are employed instead of two differently-coloured balls ? The arrangement is, as every billiard-player knows, inconvenient in the highest degree, and a frequent source—in fact the most frequent source—of confusion and mistakes ; yet it is capable of the simplest possible remedy. The matter has long been a mystery to me, and I shall be extremely glad to have it explained. Surely black, brown, blue, green, yellow, or any other colour would be preferable to the indistinct and irritating spot-white. How many million times an evening is the question asked, "Is this my ball?" The answer would be astonishing. Yet the inquiry need never be raised at all ?

IN the quarterly notes of the Indian Geological Survey, it is announced that Mr. Griesbach has established the presence of gold in the country between the Upper Irrawadi and the Chinese frontier. It is found, he says, throughout the district in the recent deposits, and is washed for by the natives, though in a very primitive fashion. The extensive alluvial flats between Hokat at Watu on the Irrawadi are rich in gold, and it is stated that there seems here a more decidedly favourable prospect of a successful placer tract than has yet been noted in the Indian Empire. Mr. Griesbach has suggested to the Government of Burmah the expenditure of a considerable sum of money for the purpose of ascertaining the extent and capabilities of these auriferous deposits. The Murgui coal-field, Burmah, recently examined by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey Department, offers apparently a safe investment for capitalists. It is estimated to contain at least one million tons, and the coal can be delivered at the coast for Rs. 7-8 per ton, the field being distant from five to seven miles only from the seashore. The workings would have to be by shafts sunk perpendicularly, and not, as in many cases in India, by tunnels and galleries driven into the hill-side. It is for this reason that the price would rule rather higher than might be expected, considering how close the coal lies to the shore. Its quality is said to be very good, and for steamers it would be far cheaper than that which they now take in at coaling-stations in the Straits. Mergui tin is already being exploited, the deposits being on a large scale, and we shall no doubt shortly hear of the coal-mines being also worked.

THE official statistics of the output of coal in Belgium in the year 1891 have just been published. There were 132 mines in operation, against 131 in 1890. These 132 embraced a concession-area of 89,573 hectares, against 80,628 in 1890 and 88,013 in 1889. The average sale price in 1891 was 13·20 fr. per ton of coal, against 14·08 fr. in 1890. The extraction price, on the other hand, rose from 10·25 fr. to 11 fr. The total production in 1891 pointed to a diminution of nearly one million tons, being 19,615,644 tons, against 20,565,960 tons in 1890 and 19,869,980 tons in 1889. The total value of the output showed a decrease in 1891 of 31,000,000 fr., being 258,926,500 fr., compared with 290,000,000 fr. in 1890.

THE Luossavara-Kurunavara Company, owning the extensive and valuable ironfields of those names on the Swedish-Norwegian frontier, north of Gellivara, is petitioning for a concession for a railway from these deposits to the Ofoten Fjord on the Norwegian coast. The length of the line is estimated at 116 miles, and the total cost, including rolling stock, at £850,000. Of the distance, twenty-five miles fall within Norway, it being the company's intention to purchase the portion there, partly completed, of the Lulea-Ofoten Railway. The concessionees state that the necessary funds are secured.

THERE have of late been so many "labour troubles" in the United States that American police forces ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Gatling, the inventor of the machine-guns which bear his name, for a new weapon of that kind which he has just devised. It is described as, "An entirely new and very ingenious invention," and is called, "Police pattern model, 1892." Though constructed on the same principles as his field pieces, the heaviest of which are capable of throwing balls weighing half-a-pound, this little engine only throws United States cartridge calibre ·45 and that at a distance ranging from a mile to a mile and a-half. The gun is not higher than 47 in. from the ground, its length is 23in. and its total weight, including tripod, 135½lb. Its extreme lightness, ease of handling, and rapidity of firing (800 shots per minute) make it a very formidable arm for the suppression of mobs in towns, as it can easily be placed on a patrol-wagon, or on the tops or in the windows of buildings. "There is little doubt", says the *New York World*, "that if railway and express companies were to arm their trains with this little gun, train-robbers would soon be extinct."

ON August 20 the administration of the Austrian State Railways opened tenders for the supply of 3,000 goods waggons. In addition to the home firms, offers were invited from twenty German, Swiss, and Belgian concerns. The order in question is intended to render unnecessary the Franco-Belgian waggons in use on loan on the Austrian State lines. The result of the tenders has not yet been made public. In the course of the month, further, a contract for thirty-four locomotives is to be adjudged by the railway administration. This commission is the second part of the lot of 102 locomotives provided for in last year's budget, delivery to extend over three years.

A BRUSSELS firm, the Societe Metallurgique, has tendered the lowest prices to the Dutch Colonial Ministry at The Hague for the supply of the iron superstructure of forty-three bridges and the ironwork to be used in the construction of coalsheds for the Dutch Indian State Railways.

THERE is a good deal in a name sometimes—Miss Capulet's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding Thus, a lady has succeeded in getting on the Parliamentary register and in recording her vote at Newcastle in consequence of possessing the apparently masculine name of Cameron Mawson. Opponents of women's suffrage had better get a short Act passed forbidding the christening of female human girls by names which suggest that they ought to have been born boys.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. E. J. UROLY, Medical Staff, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital at Kampti, in place of Surgeon-Major J. W. H. Flanagan, transferred to Aden to take the place of Surgeon-Major Burness, proceeding home, his tour having expired.

COLONEL D. V. SHORTLAND, R. A., Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay, has proceeded to England on 90 days' accumulated privilege leave.

THE appointment of a District Recruiting Officer is tenable for two years, subject to extension to five years at the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief in India. While so employed the officer will be seconded in his regiment.

AN officer not already in receipt of horse allowance, who has passed through a course of transport training, will be allowed horse allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem, for the period he may be attached to a corps on the line of march (but not exceeding one month), to study the arrangements of the Regimental Transport Officer.

LEAVE on medical certificate in India, up to a total of six months during the whole of the five years' term of service, may be granted to a lady nurse by the principal medical officer, Her Majesty's Forces. During such leave the lady-nurse will be granted two-thirds pay only.

THE Government of India have decided that when Colour-Sergeants or Non-commissioned Officers of higher rank are sent to England with their invalid wives, their vacancies are not to be filled without previous reference home to the Regimental Depot.

A NEW departure in the appointment of honorary officers in Volunteer Corps has been made. Applications for the appointment of honorary officers are to be submitted to the Staff Officers of the district, for transmission by the General Officer Commanding to the Local Government, or Administration (or in the case of the East Indian Railway Volunteers, to the Commander-in-Chief in India) who will forward them for the approval of the Government of India. Such appointments will be notified in the Local *Government Gazette*, or in the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

A NEW form of declaration has been brought into use for widows of commissioned officers applying for pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances admissible under the Royal Warrant of 1892. A similar form of declaration might well be introduced for the widows of warrant officers, applying for the benefits of the late Lord Clive's Fund.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. B. STOPFORD, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has been selected to act as Secretary to the Defence Committee which has been appointed to examine the defences at the Indian Ports, and Major C. E. Sawyer, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Mhow District, who has been officiating Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters during the absence of Colonel Curteis in Somali-land, will act for Colonel Stopford on Colonel Curteis returning from leave, which is expected to be about the end of the present month.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—22nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenants C. H. B. Coles, 37th Bengal Infantry ; O. A Smith, 36th Bengal Infantry ; and F. B. Hill, 34th Bengal Infantry, are temporarily attached for duty, to complete the regiment to field service strength. 31st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Middlesex Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Sikhs.—Lieutenants C. E. De L. Solbe and A. E. Dallas, 1st Sikhs, and W. S. Eardley-Howard, 29th Bengal Infantry, are temporarily attached for duty, to complete the regiment to field service strength. 5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants N. A. Macdonald, 14th Bengal Infantry, and T. E. Scott, 3rd Sikhs, are temporarily attached for duty, to complete the regiment to field service strength.

THE undermentioned are granted leave of absence :—Major-General C. E. Nairne, Commanding, Meerut District, one month ; and Brigadier-General Sir H. Collett, Commanding Peshawar District, 16 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant J. B. Bell, 32nd Bengal Infantry, to England, for 12 months. Captain J. M. Maxwell, West Kent Regiment, to Mussoorie, for two months, on private affairs, Captain W. H. Trethewy, Hampshire Regiment, to England, for 4 months, and Lieutenants E.W.M. Purvis, and C. Mansel Jones, West Yorkshire Regiment, W. E. D. Goff, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and F. Murray, Scottish Rifles, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

PARA. 140, Indian Army Regulations, Volume 2, is shortly to be revised as follows : in the native army, appointments of Commandant of Squadrons and Wing Commanders are to be held, except in special cases, by Field Officers or Captains ; the appointment of Adjutant or Quarter-master by a selected subaltern ; but no officer will be permanently appointed Adjutant unless he is in possession of an Extra Officer's or 1st Class Certificate of Musketry. An Officer on promotion to the rank of Captain will vacate the appointment of Adjutant or Quartermaster, but if there is no qualified subaltern in the regiment, he may, under the special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, retain the appointment provisionally, until a duly qualified officer is available in the regiment. An Adjutant or Quarter-master will also vacate his appointment on accepting a permanent extra regimental appointment ; but if such appointment is temporary he may retain a Lieutenant on his regimental appointment for a period of six months, surrendering half his regimental staff pay to the officer who performs his duties. Wing or squadron officers promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel will vacate their appointments.

THE CONDITION OF THE MADRAS PARIAHS.

THE Rev. T. B. Pandian has addressed a memorial to the Madras Government on the condition of the Pariahs :—

Sheweth—1st.—That the subject of this memorial is the amelioration of the condition of the Pariahs in Southern India.

2nd.—Pariahs form no inconsiderable portion of the population of this Presidency.

3rd.—These are employed in various ways,—as tillers of the soil ; as watchmen of the Hindu cremation ground ; as drudges and menials in Hindu high caste families ; as cooks and butlers in European households ; as sappers and miners, etc.,—and well deserve encouragement.

4th.—These are at present practically slaves, as your Excellency's humble memorialist has shown in his pamphlet, entitled "The Slaves of the Soil in Southern India," a copy of which was forwarded to your Excellency.

5th.—Their grievances are manifold, the most crying ones being intellectual darkness and practical incapacity to own land.

6th.—Your Excellency's memorialist, after a patient and careful study of the question, is of opinion that, if the Pariahs are to be emancipated, as they well deserve to be, they must be educated.

7th—To this end, your Excellency's memorialist begs to make the following suggestions :—

1.—There must be industrial schools established for the Pariahs—one or more in each district, and in them the ordinary trade of the country must be taught, care being taken not to teach decaying trades of the country must be taught, care being taken not to teach decaying trade or trades which in the nature of things must soon cease.

2.—A number of practically free schools should be established, and in them the rudiments of vernacular education should be taught. In certain centres, model or normal schools should be established for training Pariah teachers, inspectors, &c.

3.—Caste Hindus should have as little as possible to do with the administration of these schools. None but those who sympathise with the movement and believe in its eventual success should take part in it.

4.—Great care should be taken lest this movement should fall into the hands of any political or semi-social bodies of people or of any missionary societies. Individuals may be chosen from any or all of such bodies and societies, but the Government should have the entire managment in its hands, and be directly responsible.

5.—Government should make up its mind to a persistent and continued effort, and should not allow partial failure at first to damp its ardour.

6.—Government should call in largely the counsel and aid of missionaries and other philanthropists to assist in inaugurating and carrying on the scheme.

8th.—Anent the incapacity of the Pariahs at present to own land, the Government must remove all the present obstacles to Pariahs, non-Christian or Christian, becoming holders of land. Positive encouragement also should be given to Pariahs becoming landed proprietors.

9th.—Your Excellency's memorialist, in making these suggestions, is actuated by a sincere and disinterested desire to secure the happiness of a large section of Her Imperial Majesty's British Indian subjects who have deserved well of the Government of India, but whose rights and interests have been hitherto strangely overlooked.

In conclusion, your Excellency's memorialist prays that your Excellency will give the subject all the attention it deserves, and speedily concert measures for the emancipation and elevation of the down-trodden Pariahs. For which act of your Excellency's kindness the memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

IN spite of the recent amicable settlement between the Sunis and Shiahs beyond the frontier it is believed that hostilities will re-commence as fanatical Suni mullahs are preaching a new crusade.

THE RUGBY CHALLENGE CUP.

BOMBAY *VS.* THE BUFFS.

THE final tie to decide who were to be the holders of the Rugby Union Challenge Cup for this year was played off between the team from Bombay and the hitherto victorious Buffs, on the Calcutta ground, on Tuesday, victory once more declaring itself on the side of the Buffs, who won rather easily by four goals and a try to one goal, a result altogether unlooked for, even by their most sanguine supporters. An unprecedentedly large crowd of spectators of both sexes thronged the ground and evinced the deepest interest in the game. The practice match between the visitors and Calcutta, which was to have been played off on Monday, having fallen through, the public had no opportunity of gauging the strength of the Bombay men, who were consequently accepted on their last year's play, and the result therefore came as a surprise to many. The Buffs, as we said before, have improved considerably, while there seemed to be a proportionate falling of in the play of the Bombay men, a fact which was particularly noticeable in the case of Walpole. The Buffs appeared to be evidently well trained and looked exceedingly fit. They played a very strong game right through and fully deserved their victory.

The day fortunately proved a fine one, the ground was in excellent condition and the play was consequently very fast throughout. It was beyond doubt the most exciting game of the season. The Buffs had the advantage in point of weight, and gained ground in every scrimmage after the first ten minutes. Their forwards played up better perhaps than they have ever done before, being continually on the ball and following up wonderfully well. During the first ten minutes of the game the Bombay team played remarkably well and gave some grand exhibitions of rapid and well-judged passing, but they seemed to be putting forth all their strength and doing all they knew, and those who were acquainted with the dogged perseverance and great staying power of the Buffs drew conclusions which the result amply justified. Except during this short period, when the game was very even, Bombay was compelled to play on the defensive to the end, and the military team had entirely their own way in the scrimmages.

The game would have been started punctually at the advertised time, as both teams were ready long before, but on account of the heat of the sun they commenced seven minutes late. Bombay winning the toss elected to defend the riverside goal, thus having the advantage of playing with the sun at their backs, there being no breeze to speak of at the time. From the kick off the ball went out of touch. The throw-in resulted in a scrimmage from which Sutherland obtained it and passed to Clark, who was collared before he could get away. Shortly after Walpole got hold of it and made a short run and passed to De Wilton just as he was caught. It was then passed back to him, but before he could go far he was collared beautifully by Marshall. The ball was now in the Buffs' 25, where some fierce scrimmaging took place, the Buffs' backs doing their best to relieve the pressure. Walpole managed to get hold of the ball and immediately passed to Ruck-Keene, who made a short run and passed to Donaldson. This player very cleverly dodged the military backs, and making perhaps the most brilliant run ever witnessed on the Calcutta ground, entered the goal line on the right corner and running round succeeded in grounding the ball right behind the military posts. Securing the first try of the evening within the first ten minutes amid much applause, Walpole found no difficulty in converting the try into a goal.

Up to this point the Bombay team had played up splendidly, but they seemed to be blown while the Buffs on the other hand woke up and played more on their mettle. In all the scrimmages from this point the military had the best of it. The Buffs kicked out, and their forwards following hard up put the Bombay defence to the test, two drops at goal, one by Annesley, and the other by Jubb proving abortive. The contest still continued in the Bombay territory, where a succession of scrimmages was formed and the visitors' goal more than once seriously threatened, but their backs made a gallant defence and contrived to relieve the pressure, although the ball was speedily returned with a splendid kick by Evans, which, however, fell short. The military now made a determined attack and the Bombay men were obliged to touch down in self-defence. In one of these scrimmages Moore got rather a severe kick and was unable to continue for a short time. Shouts of "go on, go on" were raised from all parts of the field, and play was resumed. Bombay backs kicked out, but the ball was quickly returned, and the game confined to their 25 yards, where a series of scrimmages took place and the visitors were being gradually driven on their goal line. Jubb obtained the ball from a scrimmage and passed to Else, who missed it, and the Bombay backs taking advantage of this temporarily transferred the game to the centre flag. It was, however, seen returned and the struggle was again carried on within dangerous proximity to the visitors' goal. Just before half-time Lindsay got hold of the ball and passed to Annesley, who in turn passed to Else. Else somehow happened to miss it, but Jubb cleverly picked it up and passed to Marshall, who with a grand run obtained a try for his side, which Evans easily converted amid loud cheering, thus equalising the game.

In the second period of the game, the Buffs, encouraged by this result, played a very strong forward game, and literally pinned the visitors to their 25, out of which the ball rarely travelled. The game after the interval consisted principally of scrimmages, in every one of which the military team gained ground. Shortly after the kick off their opponents were compelled to touch down in self-defence. The kick-out was muffed, and the ball was quickly carried back when a free kick from the Bombay 25 was claimed and allowed, but Evans kicked wide. From the kick-out the ball was at once returned and a series of desperate scrimmages took place almost on the goal line. The Bombay backs made gallant efforts to prevent their opponents from adding to their score, and the ball went out of touch within five yards of the goal line.

From one of the throws in Jubb got possession of the ball and passed to Annesley who happened to miss it right in front of goal, and Walpole taking advantage of this managed to get away with it for a few yards, but was collared. Shortly after a free kick was allowed to the Buffs for an offside, but Evans' kick was unfortunate. Immediately after the kick out the ball was returned and the Bombay goal was again attacked, and they were obliged to touch down in self-defence. Murray kicked out and a scrimmage formed near the centre flag, but Crumbie breaking through dribbled the ball along and got clear of all but the Bombay full-back, who fell on the ball just as Crumbie kicked. A stout resistance was made to the rush of the Buffs, and St. John in falling with the ball received a nasty kick on the head. He was at once attended to by Doctors Sanders and Harran, and the injury was happily pronounced to be a scalp one and not serious. St. John's place was taken by Moore, and the game proceeded.

Shortly afterwards, Walpole attempted a run, but was promptly collared by Marshall. Arons tried to run in but was stopped just outside the goal line, where he fell, throwing the ball in. Crumbie ran in and obtained the second try for his side, the kicks by Evans just passing inside the posts. From the kick out Jubb caught and marked, but he could not send the ball far enough. Shortly after Jubb punted the ball, and running up caught it himself, dashed in, and secured another try for the Buffs. The kick at goal proved ineffectual. Almost immediately after, Marshall, favoured by an unfortunate slip on the part of the Bombay full-back, ran in and obtained another try, Evans kicking the third goal in splendid style.

Within a few minutes, neat dribbling and passing to each other brought the ball from the centre flag into the Bombay territory. Beer picked it up and ran in obtaining another try, from which Evans scored the fourth goal for his side just before time was called, the last two goals being secured during the last seven minutes of the game. The following were the players :—

Bombay.—Back—St. John. Three-quarter Backs—Ruck-Keene, Walpole and Donaldson. Half Backs—Sutherland, and Roberts. Forwards—Moore, De Wilton, Murray, Capper, Payne-Gallwey, Bell, Wattling, Clarke, and Horne.

Buffs.—Back—Pte. Evans. Three-quarter Backs—Lt. Annesley and Ptes. Jubb and Else. Half Backs—Corporals Moth and Farrell. Forwards—Lieuts Bell and Tarte, Corporals Orumbie and Marshall, Ptes. Arons, Tennant, Parker, Saunder, and Beer.

An "Old Player" writes :—The final for the Rugby Union Challenge Cup has been looked forward to with considerable interest, and the match this evening between the Bombay Gymkhana 15 and the Buffs attracted a large concourse of spectators. The Bombay Captain winning the toss elected to play from the river end with a bright and hot sun at his back. After the ball had been started by the Buffs at about 5-10, and returned by the Gymkhana, some very tight and even scrimmaging took place in the Buffs' 25, and the ball was kept well within their 25 flag for fully five minutes, when it was gradually transferred to the half-way flag. After ten minutes' play, chiefly distinguished by the determined exertions of the forwards of both sides, the ball was passed to Walpole from a loose scrimmage. Walpole made a good run, dodging in his best form, and passing at exactly the right moment to Ruck-Keene, who in turn passed to Donaldson, who gave us a taste of his great pace by sprinting in and securing a try which Walpole essaying converted into a goal.

For a moment the backers of Bombay were jubilant, expecting a repetition of the first-class passing and kicking that so materially assisted them in carrying off the Cup last year. These hopes were, however, soon weakened, for it was evident that the Buffs had the advantage of the visitors, both in the matter of weight and condition, and for some time play remained confined to the Bombay 25. Out of loose scrimmages the Buffs, passing back made some good attempts to score, once being very nearly successful. For a moment the pressure was relieved by the excellent kicking and tackling of Walpole, but in spite of his excellent defence and his call upon his forwards yet another drop kick narrowly missed the goal, and his side were obliged to touch down in self-defence.

Shortly before half-time by some excellent passing on the part of the Buffs they were able to get in, and the result of the try having been declared to be a goal, the score at half-time stood at one goal all. For the first 12 minutes after resuming play the Buffs made determined attacks on the Bombay goal line, and play was chiefly confined to the visitors' 25, but owing to the brilliant play of Moore, forward, and Walpole behind, all attempts to score were frustrated. It was at this point that condition began to tell, and it was evident that the visitors in this respect had met more than their match. After the unfortunate accident to St. John, the chances of Bombay were over, for in spite of brilliant individual effort the Gymkhana team was outweighted and outconditioned, and the Buffs, seemingly as fresh as when they began, simply ran through a tired team and won the match easily. We hear that the Bombay men were anxious after arrival to have their match postponed until to-day, and we cannot help wishing that this had been done. The Buffs are to be congratulated on their well-merited victory ; they were determined to win the trophy, and have done all in their power to do so by keeping themselves in the best of condition. The Bombay Gymkhana had, we learn, many disappointments, and the greatest difficulty in getting together 15 men who were able to make the journey. That they come to make a fight of it under such circumstances win the sympathy of all true sportsmen. For the winners the combined forward play was most excellent, while Corporal Jubb simply surpassed himself. For the losers Walpole, Donaldson, Ruck-Keene, Moore and Watling shone in their exertions to avert defeat.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

At the dinner on Wednesday evening, Mr. Walpole, replying on behalf of the Bombay team, said he was very much afraid he was in a difficult position. His voice was ruined in joining in the songs, and his constitution by the hard game with the Buffs, but still he would say a few words. First of all, he would refer to what the chairman had said with reference to the establishment of Rugby Union. Of course in Bombay they had so few Rugby players and Rugby clubs that most of them who play there do not require it, and have not so many difficulties. Here you have a new race of players, and they have a need for legislation. People who had been playing in England knew what sport was and played the game in a sportsmanlike manner. People here had not the same instincts. The project was a most excellent one, and should be carried out. He did not know that they could send people home to represent them at the National Board, but they should nevertheless have somebody here to decide matters. The chairman had also said that a Parsi team could play and beat an European eleven in India. He might state the result of a game which was played a few days before he left Bombay. A party of Parsis, among whom were six who played against the Presidency, played an Indian Marine eleven, and only beat them by three runs. A team like that could never beat a really good English team. He also wished to state that he did not desire in the least to detract from the Buffs' victory, but he would like to tell them of a few of the Bombay team's own difficulties. The Bombay Gymkhana team started the season with a brilliant prospect, and they thought that they should have had a brilliant victory, but when the time came for them to leave Bombay some of their best players could not get away on account of business engagements, some could not get leave, and one could not come on account of cholera in his regiment. If all their good men came, he would not say they would have obtained a victory over the Buffs, who were a splendid team, but they might have succeeded in reducing the score. It was a big score, and he did not like it. There was no doubt that the Buffs showed good coaching and good training, and he would like to congratulate the captain of the Buffs and the officers of the team on the way in which they trained their men, because they played not only a good game, but a gentlemanly game. The fact that the Bombay team were beaten was not the fault of the Buffs, but their own fault. He might state that the Buffs played an excellent Rugby game. An accident did happen, as accidents sometimes would, but he hoped to see the gentleman who was hurt on the ground to-morrow, if not playing, at least watching the game. They had started a Rugby Challenge Cup in Bombay, and he only hoped that his friends of the Calcutta Club or the Buffs, or the S. W. Borderers, or all three, would go over there to compete for it. It was not, perhaps, so grand a Cup as the Calcutta Cup, but there was the Cup, and he hoped that they would come over and play for it. He could not hope that they would be able to rival the Calcutta Club in their hospitality, but he could promise them a hearty welcome. He did not, moreover, hope that the Clubs named would be successful in winning the Cup, but if they sent a team to compete for it he could promise them a most hearty welcome. He was here last year and hoped to be here next year again—(cheers)—and he was only echoing the wish of every member of his Club, that if Bombay could manage to send a team to take the Cup back they would do so. He desired to mention, in conclusion, that the team which had come this year was not the Bombay team but the Bombay Gymkhana team.—*Englishman.*

PURE BLOOD.—PERFECT HEALTH.

GIVEN pure blood and the result is perfect health and strength. To secure perfect blood all impurities must be removed from it. How ? We will, in a few words, attempt to explain.

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys, as it does through the heart, and while doing so, if the kidneys are in perfect health and working order, the impurities, which are in a state of solution, are eliminated and carried out of the system. A moment's thought will convince how all-important the kidneys are. If they are in any way deranged the poisonous matter is not extracted, but courses through and through the system, gathering its forces daily and depositing its baneful acid crystals in different parts. Symptoms then are apparent, such as fickle appetite, depressed feeling, lassitude, "out of sorts," occasional headaches, and it is but a question of time before they recur frequently, become more severe, and then may be noticed discoloured and scanty fluids, with strange deposits, severe headache, palpitation of the heart, pains in the loins, and dropsical symptoms. Having but few nerves of sensation, the kidneys give no indication of themselves that they are the cause of all these troubles. Hence it generally happens that remedies are used to remove *symptoms* of a serious and deep-rooted trouble instead of attacking the trouble itself. The result is, and must be, unsatisfactory and unavailing. WARNER'S "Safe" Cure is the only scientific preparation for such troubles. Its record of years is little short of marvellous. Tens of thousands declare they cannot speak too highly of it. It purifies the blood, and restores the kidneys and liver, so that they perform their functions properly, and the cause thus removed all the troubles disappear, and perfect health is regained.

26th September, 1890.

Indeed this is the matter of a deep pleasure to express the virtue of WARNER'S "Safe" Cure and its Pills. I was taken over by fatal disease, dropsy, in last year. My whole body was filled up with water, including swelling, and kidneys refused to work. I tried my best to be cured, and was tried by talented and skilful European surgeons and also native assistant surgeons, but all in vain. At last I was told by them to be prepared for death, only the question was for time, not for recovery. The dropsical swelling had reached my chest and had interrupted the breathing. The diet I had was only the water which I was drinking day and night. Fortunately my brother, by name Jaggan Nath, station-master at Kulhar station, I. M. Railway, came to know the virtue of WARNER'S "Safe" Cure and its pills by his friend Guard Boyd of the same railway. How I was surprised on seeing the rapid cure of disappearing the water from body on the use of second bottle. Though the third one was enough to bring me in proper health, but I did not like to discontinue its use, and at last I brought twenty bottles in use. Now I am perfectly healthy and can walk more than ten miles at a time and have passed the physical fitness by the consulting-Surgeon, Dr. Hawkins of Jhansi, I. M. R., for the post of station master.

JAI JAI RAM MISSUR,
Late station-master of different Indian railways.
Resident of Village Khudra,
District Futtehpore, N.-W. P.

WARNER'S "Safe" Cure may be obtained of all chemists and at the bazaars, or of H. SALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MR. J. L. MACKAY, replying to a letter in the *Englishman* signed "Economics," writes:—"Economics," in quoting from the Royal Commission report, might also have quoted what the English gold interest said about a gold member representing the standard for India. Their names were Lord Herschell, Sir C. W. Fremantle, Sir John Lubbock, Sir T. H. Farrer, Mr. J. W. Birch, Mr. Leonard A. Courtney, and they said : "The proposition to establish a gold standard in India is deserving of more serious consideration, but it cannot be disputed that there are formidable difficulties in the way of its adoption. We think, however, that in the consideration of this or any other proposal of Indian legislation for removing the difficulties of that Government, the interest of India should alone be considered. While we cannot recommend that the mother-country should run any serious risk in altering its system of currency, in order to assist the Dependency, we think that the Government of India should be allowed a free hand to deal with the problem as it considers best in its own interest. In referring to Sir David Barbour's recorded opinion in 1886 of the probable effects on the Western nations of the adoption of a gold standard by India, "Economics" would also have done well to quote the Finance Member's latest views on the subject. They are to be found in the Financial Statement for 1891-92. In that document Sir David Barbour said :—"If the United States should abandon its attempts to maintain silver as a monetary standard and should put a stop to its purchases of that metal, a position of serious danger would be created for India. So long as any reasonable hope of a satisfactory settlement of the currency question remains, I think it would be unwise for India to adopt a gold standard, but the circumstances would be entirely changed if the United States altogether abandoned sil

THE PROPOSED HOUSE-TAX AT SURAT.

THE following petition has been sent to the Governor of Bombay by the citizens of Surat :—

Most respectfully sheweth,—That your Excellency's petitioners beg leave to submit that on the 18th May, 1892, the Surat City Municipality passed the following resolution creating a new house-tax and making alterations in the present shcedules of taxation, as recommended by a Committee appointed in an informal and hurried manner by the Municipality on 3rd August, 1891 :—

"That the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee with the additions and alterations already made be approved and adopted, that the Managing Committee be authorized 'to take action under provisions of Sec. 21 of District Municipal Act of 1873.'"

2. That the Managing Committee was not the body fit to take action under provisions of Sec. 21 of District Municipal Act of 1873, in that the Managing Committee have not in the rules of the Municipality the power of proceeding under Sec. 21 aforesaid, and also because the Municipality cannot, if due regard be had to the intentions of the Government expressed in model rule No. 37 cl. (a) published with Government Resolution No. 734 of 14th February, 1890, General Department, as well as to the spirit of the Legislature, which would never allow such big powers to be wielded by a small body like a Committee of the Municipality, delegates its powers under Sec. 21 of District Municipal Act VI. of 1873 to its Managing Committee; notwithstanding, the Managing Committee issued on the 31st May, 1892, Notifications under Sec. 21 aforesaid, advising the public of the intentions of the Municipality to impose a house-tax in conformity with the rules embodied therein, and inviting the public to submit their objections to the new taxation schedules within a fortnight of the publication of the Notifications aforesaid.

3. That the Notifications referred to in the paragraph 2 hereof did not mention the object for which the Municipality intended to impose the proposed house-tax on the people.

4. That the people of Surat, complaining of the defects above-mentioned accepted per force of necessity, the invitation in the Notifications aforesaid and protested against the house-tax, in Ward-meetings and in response to the Notifications aforesaid forwarded, within time, more than two thousand petitions, against the measure, to the Municipality. Further, that some of these were most carefully and ably-written documents, which showed serious defects, legal, economical and others, in the proposed scheme, and the hardships necessarily involved in a scheme like the one proposed, which scheme proposed a tax extremely unpopular and excessively unfair in its incidence and which scheme directly conflicted with the principles laid down by the Government in the Government Resolution published on the 8th June, 1892.

5. That these petitions of objections, though deserving the most serious consideration at the hands of the Municipality and though, had they been properly and impartially considered, the Municipality would have seen the advisability of dropping a measure which has created so much discontent, and which is fraught with serious defects and which is sure to be in its operation, both oppressive and unfair, and though the necessity for the proposed changes is not still made out, the Municipality in its meeting of the 20th June, 1892, did not consider any of these objection, but resolved, in spite of a protest made there against the informality, the illegality and the unfairness implied in the delegation of a power which ought to be exercised by the general body of the Commissioners.

"That the petitions of objections be referred to the old Committee with a request to summarize and prepare them for consideration of the Municipality and they be also requested to give their opinion on any other alternative scheme that may have been suggested by the petitioners for raising the funds for water-works and that the names of Rao Bahadur Nandshanker Tuljashanker, and Mr. Muncherji D. Dadysett be added to the Committee; meanwhile the petitions should remain on the Municipal Office table for perusal of any of the Municipal Commissioners, between 11 and 4 o'clock."

Your Excellency's petitioners, in this connection, beg leave to submit that this awkward arrangement of placing the petitions of objections on the table of the Municipality between 11 and 4 o'clock was protested against by professional and other busy members, who, of, course, could not afford to read and consider them in their business hours, and consequently this resolution resulted in the petitions being not even read by the whole body of the Commissioners.

Your Excellency's petitioners urge that the request to this Committee to give their opinion on any alternative scheme that may have been suggested in the petitions for raising the funds for water-works was quite uncalled for because no scheme was before the public; the public were asked merely to send in their objections to the house-tax and other changes in taxation, but no mention was made in these Notifications of any water scheme or any invitation to the people to suggest means for raising funds for water-works, about which none beyond the "Sanctum Sanctorum" of the Municipality knew anything. It may also satisfy your Excellency that these Corporators when passing their resolutions did not fully comprehend the real question before them; had it been otherwise, there would have been no request to the Committee to express opinion on what could not possibly be in the petitions of objections to a scheme which bore not a syllable about any project for raising funds for unknown and indefinite water-works.

6. That the constitution of the Committee illegally appointed on the 20th June 1892 by the Municipality was highly objectionable inasmuch as it mainly consisted of men who had been the parents of the scheme, which had been most warmly condemned by the people and protests against which were, in fact, heard, summarized, and decided entirely by themselves; your Excellency will see that a body so constituted could not be expected to arrive at a correct and impartially unbiassed judgment, as was verified in the history of the measure through the Committee.

7. That the following quotation from the minute of Mr. Bhanushankar Naranshanker, a dissenting member of the Committee, which minute has been forwarded by the Municipality to your Excellency's Government, will reveal an awful story of the way in which this Committee did its work :—

"Out of so many Gujerati applications, some few only have been read, in the Committee, and the rest not read, on the ground of their being similar applications. Besides, the English applications-file has only been circulated among the members of the Committee. Such a procedure adopted by the Committee has no sanction of law. The consideration of the objections under cl. 2 contained in the applications received from the people in response to the Municipal Notices of the 31st May 1892 under cl. 1 of sec. 21 of Act VI. of 1873, presupposes reading and the reading must not be of some but of all the applications, however absurd and foolish, they may have been in themselves.

The Committee not only summarized the objections raised but undertook to consider these objections and recorded its reasons for overruling them.

This, I think, is opposed to the distinct provisions of cl. 2 sec. 21. The provision for forwarding the opinion of the Municipality on the objections is an essential part of the machinery provided by the section for the legal imposition of a tax (I. L. R. 9 Bombay 51) but under the above process, the opinion of the Municipality is likely to be affected by the opinion of the Committee."

8. That your Excellency's petitioners submit that this quotation is most significant in itself as it clearly shows that even the Committee, which summarized the people's objections did not read all the petitions, but read some, and without reading all by some latent power with which ordinary mortals are not blessed, decided that the rest were similar and so declined to read a large number of them!

9. That your Excellency's petitioners further submit that this Committee proceeding in this haste drew up a summary which could not, in the very nature of things, be said to embody all the objections, and on some—even not all objections in this defective summary, which, taking into consideration the history of the measure through the Committee, has an appearance of being dictated by a couple of enthusiastic men, even in this small, biassed, and judicially-disqualified committee—this body sat to express its opinion, though the resolution, which brought it into being, entitled it only to summarize.

10. That the Committee aforesaid, exceeding its jurisdiction, and not performing its duty, as is evident from the frank confession of Mr. Bhanushanker referred to above, scarcely seems to have even understood some objections embodied in its own defective summary.

Your Excellency's petitioners in proof whereof beg leave to refer to objections 12 and 34 at pp. 3 and 6 respectively of the Committee's Report, which is sent to your Excellency's Government, and also, to the comment thereon by the Committee, also in the same report on the same pages.

Your Excellency's petitioners farther beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to the following remark opposite objection 13 at page 3, of the said report: "As a fact numerous complaints since 1888 are on the files from traders and others of the town," and also the particular attention of your Excellency is requested to the following quotation from the minute of a dissenting member of this Committee, Mr. Bhanushanker, which minute, as already said, is before your Excellency :—

"In reply to this objection, the Committee says :—'Numerous complaints since 1888 are on the files from traders and others of the town. I went through the files of the Municipality, and find no complaints there as the Committee thinks."

Your Excellency's petitioners humbly submit that these and other defects in the report of the Committe and the passage of the measure through the Committee, as detailed above, make it clear that the people's objections were not read and that there was want of impartiality and correct information in the Committee.

11. That this defective report was not even the expression of the opinion of all the members of this Committee inasmuch as the minute of Mr. Bhanushanker, quotations from whose minute have been embodied in this petition exposing the history of the measure through the Committee, is not embodied in the said report, although Mr. Bhanushanker was a member of the Committee, whose proceedings stand vitiated for the above, among other reasons.

12. That subsequently a special general meeting, held on the 22nd July, 1892, resolved, on the motion of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam: "That the objections received to the proposed Revision of taxation be forwarded to Government, with the abstract framed by the Sub-Committee whose opinions are accepted by the Municipality; (2) that the Government be specially asked to obtain the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer, on the legal objections raised; (3) that the Memorandum of Mr. Bhanushanker Dave, who was a member of the Sub-Committee, and of Mr. Chhabildas Harkisondas, be also forwarded with the papers."

13. That, while adopting this resolution, there was a total absence of intelligent discussion and deliberation, and consequently an inability to form, on the objections before them, any opinion, in the Corporation, which in fact seem to have been influenced by the biassed, defective, and vitiated—as detailed hereinbefore,—report of the Committe, which report, as already mentioned, was but the outcome of a couple of overanxious minds.

14. That the Corporation, having been satisfied by the attempt made by the Committee to answer some objections of the people and having not sent their opinion on the objections of the people, have directly defeated the provisions of sec. 21 of District Municipal Act VI. of 1873, as will be seen from the following remarks of Sargent C. J.

"The provision contained in cl. 2 of sec. 21 of the Municipal Act for forwarding the opinion of the Municipality on the objections of the inhabitants, to the Governor in Council, is an essential part, of the machinery provided by that section for the legal imposition of a tax. Had the object been solely to give the Municipality an opportunity of answering those objections we should expect to find a simple direction to forward the objections with such comments on them as the Municipality might think proper; cl. 2, however, expressly, requires the Municipality to take the objections into consideration and to report their opinion thereon; and it is plain that such an opinion might, either by the weakness of the arguments advanced in its support, or by the disclosure of the fact, that there was considerable divergence of opinion in the Municipality itself, lead the Governor in Council to the conclusion that the objections of the inhabitants to the proposed tax, were not insufficient." (I. L. R.) 9 Bombay pp. 54 and 55.

15. That your Excellency's petitioners humbly urge that the resolution passed at the Municipal meeting of the 22nd July 1892, vide paragraph 12 of this petition, is defective and misleading, inasmuch as it says "the Sub-Committee's opinions are accepted by the Municipality," while, in fact, no proposition accepting the opinion of the Sub-Committee was ever passed.

Your Excellency's petitioners submit that this resolution has a tendency to mislead the public and your Excellency's Government into the belief that the Municipality accepted the "Opinions of the Committee" aforesaid after due deliberation and patient consideration of the issues raised in this connection.

16. That your Excellency's petitioners are unable to know from the resolution passed in the meeting of 22nd July 1892, what the Municipality of Surat has sent to your Excellency to be sanctioned because if we, for arguments sake, assume that the opinions of the Committee which propose some changes in the scheme notified to the public on the 31st May, 1892, were accepted by the Municipality after due deliberation, the Notifications, dated 31st May 1892, seem to have been rejected by the Municipality and hence Government cannot sanction a scheme rejected by the Municipality itself, and force upon it a measure which it does not approve, or if we assume that these opinions were not accepted duly, as the real fact is, the Municipality having not considered and recorded its opinion on the people's objections, the Government cannot afford its sanction to this scheme from the Municipality as the corporation have not satisfied the provisions of law, which in the words of "Sargent C. J." 'form an essential part of the machinery for the legal imposition of a tax.' (I. L. R. 9. Bombay 55)."

"(b) That your Excellency's petitioners further submit that in case the Municipality has sent the opinions and the original scheme as modified by the opinions both for sanction, the opinions being arrived at, in a faulty, biased, and incorrect manner, cannot be sanctioned. Moreover, this scheme as modified, your Excellency's petitioners submit, was never before the public, even if we assume it to be correctly adjusted by the Municipality in a legal and formal manner, and the public had no time to submit their objections thereon according to law.

(c) That your Excellency's petitioners most humbly submit that for the above, among other reasons, there is no measure forwarded to your Excellency by the Surat Municipality, which, in fairness and justice calls for the acceptance and sanction from your Excellency.

17. That the poverty of, and the want of trade in surat, have been borne witness to by many Collectors, including Sir Theodore Hope, and even Mr. Lely's official records, your Excellency's petitioners urge, bear testimony that Surat is the most heavily taxed town, in the Presidency, Sir Theodore Hope saying (Vide Municipal Record 1872, p. 33) "that the City is more heavily taxed for Municipal purposes than any other in the Western Indian Moffusil." Mr. Lely, also eighteen years after Sir Theodore Hope, and also after the imposition during the interval of an income-tax on already overtaxed community, who had the misfortune of being visited by dire calamities of floods and fires, in his letter No. 3994. of 1890, dated 17th December 1890 (Vide the "Native Opinion" 14th August 1892), acknowledging the "heavy existing taxation."

(b) Your Excellency's petitioners request your Excellency's attention to the statement No. 4 at pp. 170, to 175 of Report of Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for 1890-91, with a view to show to your Excellency that Surat has in fact very little trade, and that the incidence of taxation there is already Rs. 2-3-8 per head of population, and an addition of about Re. 1, which the new scheme will impose, raise this sum to Rs. 3-3-8, a sum greater than the incidence of taxation per head of population Rs. 2-4-3 in Karachi, whose gigantic trade is notorious (Vide statement No. 4 p. 195 of the Report of Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for 1891-92); so much so, that the honourable Mr. Beaufort (in his paper published in the "Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India" p. 30 of the July 1892 number, speaking of the imports of the cotton piece-goods, remarks "the receipts at Karachi, have increased from 12 to 70 million yards at the expense of Bombay, owing to the greater shipping facilities now open to the seaport of Sind, diverting a transhipment trade to the Punjab, via Bombay to a direct one.

(c) Your Excellency's petitioners urge that even now, the poor city without trade pays as much as Karanchi with its gigantic trade, and hence no additional burden can be borne by this already over taxed city.

18. That the house-tax proposed by the Municipality, as is evidenced by the report of Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for 1890-91, is most unpopular, in the Presidency, and the "attempt to levy it, is met with the determined opposition from the people" (p. 12); much more 'must it be unpopular harshly felt, and calculated to create discontent in this city already taxed more than most cities with better trade and in more affluent circumstances in the Presidency.

(b) That under these circumstances sanctioning the scheme proposed by the Municipality, and imposing a further burden on a poor and overtaxed city in spite of popular discontent and prejudice will surely be forcing a tax of an oppressive nature calculated to defeat the best intentions of the promoters of Local Self-Government, and it is always the policy of the benign British rulers not to do a thing which creates discontent and savours of oppression.

Lastly, your Excellency's petitioners, for the above, among other reasons, pray that the scheme sent to your Excellency's Government be not sanctioned, in that it is fraught with serious legal, economical, and other defects; making it quite oppressive on a poor population which has often met with dire calamities from nature.

And, as in duty bound, your Excellency's petitioners shall every pray.

TRADE Registration Stations have now been open in Upper Burma since 1889, and it is therefore now possible to make a comparison between the figures of two consecutive years. The returns for the year ending in March last, which are just published, show an advance in all directions. Imports in Upper Burma have increased by nearly 8·5 per cent., exports by 2·65 per cent., and this, in spite of the failure of the crops, which diminished, to a large extent the export of raw cotton. It is hoped that with improved agricultural prospects, due to irrigation, with the levy of lighter transport dues on the part of the Chiefs through whose territory the trade routes pass, with increased security to property and persons, the trade of Upper Burma will continue steadily to expand. In the case of Lower Burma, imports from neighbouring foreign countries show an increase of 5½ per cent., but exports have fallen off by over 3 per cent. The decrease is due almost entirely to the depressed state of the Zimme market, consequent on drought and scarcity.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, Captain R J Phillips, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J Thomas, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Gibraltar and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain L Baccarini, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Austrain Lyoyd's S N Co's s s Berenice, 1,633 tons, Captain P Mersa, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 344 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr M Binsola and Mr C Newey as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Niobe, 858 tons, Captain C Androvich, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr D G Hatchill as a cabin passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain S Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast-ports, with a general cargo Mr and Mrs R W M Symth, as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE s s Volturno, 1,536 tons, Captain G F Johnson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Jiana, Captain P Steerlese, arrived on the 16th inst. :—From Genoa—Mr and Mrs Crouch, Mr Forteni and three friends, Mr S Adolfo and Mrs Colonello Elese. From Port Said—Mr and Mrs Condamal and four children, Mrs Annetta, Mr Arvidis and Mr C Pereira. From Aden—37 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Volturno	1536	Johnson	A	F Muir & Co
,, Etolia	2113	Jones	B	K Nixon & Co
,, Hosineo	933	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
,, Paula	284	Breymann	G	H A H Jackeria
,, Somali		Francis	H J	V Ebrahim
,, Nyanza	1121	Nacoda	K	A Munjee & Co
,, Kaveri		Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
,, Tanjore	1402	Baron	O	Hajee Cassum & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Brahmani	Nacoda		Shepherd & Co
,, Poonani	Nacoda		Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bombay	2047	Blackburn	1	P & O S N Co.
,, Asia	2332	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Bisagno	1482	Baccarini	3	A Branchi
,, Oriental	2711	Moule	5	P & O Co
,, Niobe	538	Androvich	7	A L S N Co
,, Ruthenia	3423	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	13	K Nixon & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	15	E Bates & Co
,, Worsley Hall	2172	Black	16	E Bates & Co

VESSELS IN MERKWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Kt. of St. George...4709-39 ..Bevis.....Killick Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Niobe (s)	Androvich	Calcutta, Sept 4.
	Volturno (s)	Johnson	Hull, Aug 19.
	Giava (s)	Sturley	Genoa, Aug 26.
18	Nadir (s)	Budd	Calcutta, Aug 28.
	Berenice (s)	Mersa	Shanghai, Aug 18.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, Aug 28.
	Fato Islam (schr)	Nacoda	Mozambique, Aug 28.
	Ravenna (s)	Bishop	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Malwa (s)	Preston	Aden.
17	R. I. M. S. Canning	Holland	Calcutta.
	Chyebassa (s)	Wilson	Busreh, &c.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
18	Kt. Commander (s)	Thomas	Marseilles, &c.
	Bisagno (s)	Baccarini	China, &c.
	Fultala (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
,, Volturno, for Hull via Karachi.
,, Niobe, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
13	Purnea s	England	Singapur, Sept 1.
	Terra s	Peterson	Batoum, Aug 11.
	Katoria s	Gray	Rangoon, Sept 2.
14	Wardha s	Wadge	Port Louis, Aug 27.
	Vasna s	Boon	Colombo, Sept 8.
	Normandie bq	Regnaud	Point de Galle, Sept 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13.—Steamers Culna, Mira, and Bhopal, and barque Kylemoric.

Sept. 14.—Steamers Asama, Madura, Ameer, Hesperia, Cape Corrientes, Mombassa, City of Bombay, and a steamer (number undistinguishable); ships Avoca and Rajore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
16	Pongola s	Natal.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
15	Manora s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ruthenia s—30 bales wool, Carsey Kesowjee; 400 bales cotton waste, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 120 bales cotton waste, Madew Bhimjee; 50 bales wool, M Casumbhoy and Co; 7 bales gunnyrags, K Purshotum; 29 bales wool, Kika Khoostall.

Asia s—122 bales wool, T Jewandas; 6 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Kt of St George s—25 cwts gum and 4 cwts hingoda, M Sulleman.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—209 cwts mustardseed and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ruthenia s—120 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Commander s—1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Asia s—2,970 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts mowrasced, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—15 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 58 bales twist, The Bombay National Manufacturing Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 431 bales cotton, N J Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Dowdall, Lieut, Bo, 2nd York L I, off leave, from Deesa.
Ottley, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd York L I, off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Nicolson, Col, Bo, 24th N I, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Rogers, Capt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on leave, to Quetta.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Nicolson, Col, Bo, 24th N I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th September, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 5-45 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.
2. There will be a Committee meeting at the Fort Head-Quarters on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.
3. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of both Companies on application to their respective Head-Quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 19th September 1892.

I. Extract from General Orders—
No. 449, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant J. W. Smith to be Captain, vice R. G. Walter, resigned.
II.—Second Lieutenant S. Tomlinson to be Lieutenant, vice J. W. Smith, promoted.
III.—Charles Carkeet James, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice S. Tomlinson, promoted.
2. Drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoons will be discontinued until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p. m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHES, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. H.

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA,
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

For WEAK NERVES — It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, whether hereditary or acquired. Mr. C. B. HARNESS (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities. Harness' world-famed ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT is guaranteed to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired vitality* and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Advice by letter free of charge. For TORPID LIVER

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PULVERMACHER'S
ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
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Is the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ever offered to the Public, and for restoring lost nerve and muscular power it has no equal.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Whilst powerful enough to deflect a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so harmless that a child can wear it without discomfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at

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CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE ARCHDUKES OF AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
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CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India. June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture,' blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

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The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

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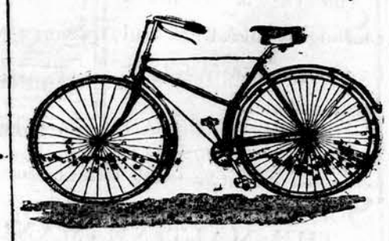

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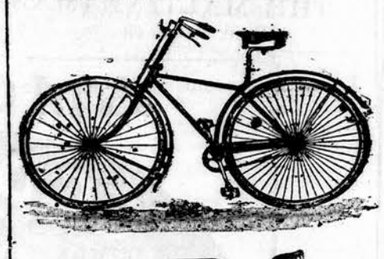

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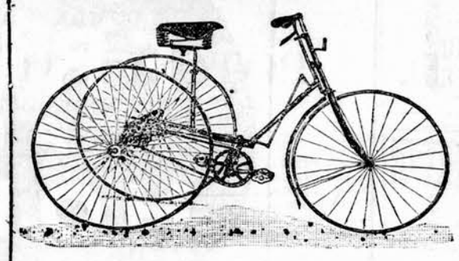

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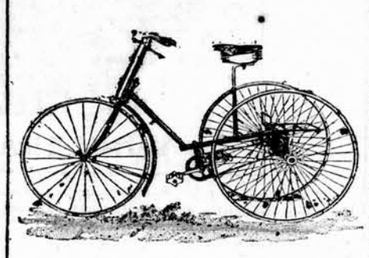

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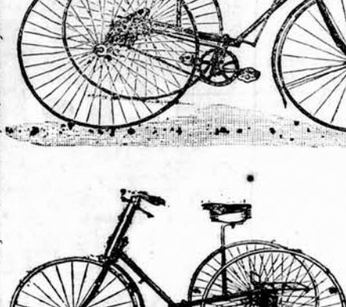

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WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

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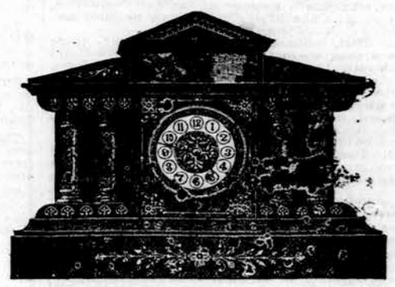

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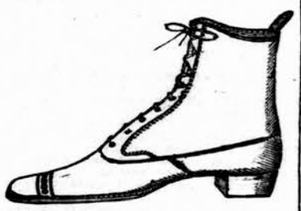

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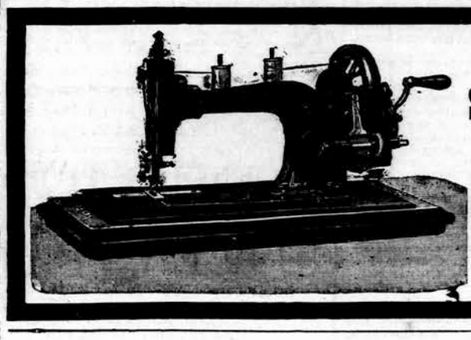

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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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